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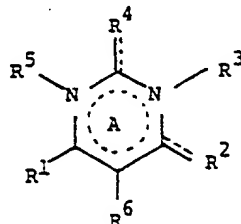
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54 Pyrimidine derivatives, processes for preparation thereof and use thereof.

57 A pyrimidine derivative of the formula :

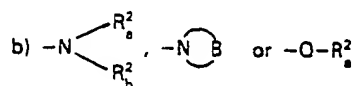


[I]

wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, aryl optionally having substituent(s) selected from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen and lower alkylthio or N-D, in which N-D is a N-containing heterocyclic group;

R<sup>2</sup> is a) =N-R<sub>a</sub><sup>2</sup> or



in which R<sub>a</sub><sup>2</sup> is aryl optionally substituted with lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino and/or acylamino and R<sub>b</sub><sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, -N-B is a N-containing heterocyclic group optionally substituted with acyl and/or ar(lower) alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is a) imino optionally substituted with lower alkyl, aryl or ar(lower)alkyl, or b) lower alkyl, hydrogen, halogen, lower alkylthio, amino optionally substituted with lower alkyl, aryl, ar(lower)alkyl and/or acyl, -N-C or hydrazino optionally substituted with acyl, in which -N-C is a N-containing heterocyclic group optionally substituted with acyl, and/or ar(lower)alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl optionally substituted with lower alkylamino or no significance; or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom and carbon atom to form a N-containing heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen or aryl optionally having substituent(s) selected from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen and lower alkylthio substituents;

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the  $\equiv$  bond represents single bond or double bond; and the dotted line in the ring A represents one, two or three additional C-C and/or C-N bond(s) in the ring system, provided that R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are not both hydrogen; and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

These compounds are useful in the treatment of heart disease, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease and thrombosis.

Processes for the preparation of these compounds are also described, together with novel starting compounds for use in such processes and pharmaceutical compositions comprising pyrimidine derivatives of the above formula.

PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES, PROCESSES FOR  
PREPARATION THEREOF AND USE THEREOF

This invention relates to new pyrimidine derivatives.  
More particularly, this invention relates to new  
pyrimidine derivatives and pharmaceutically acceptable  
salts thereof which have pharmacological activities,  
5 processes for preparation thereof, a pharmaceutical  
composition comprising the same and method of use thereof.

Accordingly, one object of this invention is to  
provide the pyrimidine derivatives and pharmaceutically  
acceptable salt thereof.

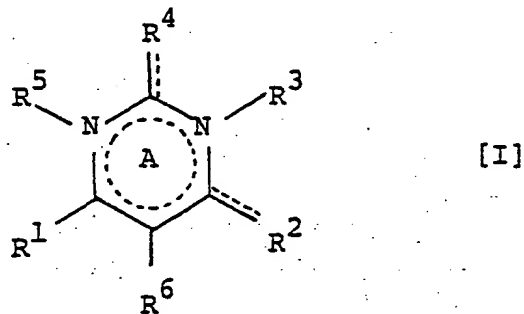
10 Another object of this invention is to provide  
processes for preparation of the pyrimidine derivatives  
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

A further object of this invention is to provide a  
pharmaceutical composition comprising said pyrimidine  
15 derivative or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof  
as a cardiotonic agent, antihypertensive agent,  
cerebrovascular vasodilator and anti-platelet agent and/or  
anti-allergic agent.

Still further object of this invention is to provide a method of using said pyrimidine derivative or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for therapeutic treatment of heart disease, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease and thrombosis of human being and animals.

Some pyrimidine derivatives having antihypertensive and vasodilative activities have been known as described, for examples, in European Patent Publication No. 0010759.

The pyrimidine derivatives of this invention are novel and represented by the following general formula [I] :



wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen, aryl optionally having substituent(s) selected from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen and lower alkylthio or  $N(D)$ ,

in which  $N(D)$  is a N-containing heterocyclic group;

$R^2$  is a)  $=N-R_a^2$  or

b)  $-N \begin{matrix} \nearrow R_a^2 \\ \searrow R_b^2 \end{matrix}$ ,  $-N(B)$  or  $-O-R_a^2$

in which  $R_a^2$  is aryl optionally substituted with lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino and/or acylamino,

$R_b^2$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

-N B is a N-containing hetero-  
cyclic group optionally substituted  
with acyl and/or ar(lower)alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl or no significance;

R<sup>4</sup> is a) imino optionally substituted with lower  
alkyl, aryl or ar(lower)alkyl, or

b) lower alkyl, hydrogen, halogen, lower  
alkylthio, amino optionally substituted  
with lower alkyl, aryl, ar(lower)alkyl  
and/or acyl, -N C or  
hydrazino optionally substituted with  
acyl,

in which -N C is a N-containing  
heterocyclic group optionally substituted  
with acyl and/or ar(lower)alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl  
optionally substituted with lower alkylamino  
or no significance; or

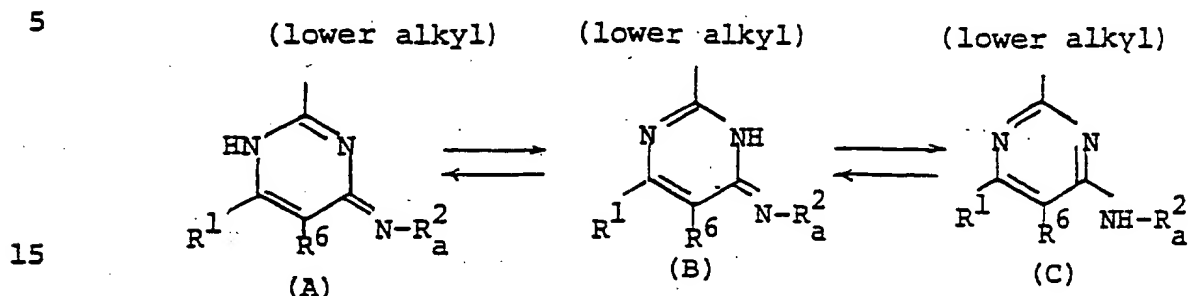
R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup>, or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are taken together with  
the adjacent nitrogen atom and carbon atom  
to form a N-containing heterocyclic ring;

R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen or aryl  
optionally having substituent(s) selected  
from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen  
and lower alkylthio substituents;

the --- bond represents single bond or double bond; and  
the dotted line in the ring A represents one,  
two or three additional C-C and/or C-N  
bond(s) in the ring system,  
provided that R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are not both hydrogen;

As to the object compound [I], the following points  
are to be noted. That is, when R<sup>3</sup> and/or R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen,  
then the pyrimidine moiety in the object compound [I] can  
be alternatively represented by its tautomers.

For example, when both of  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  are hydrogen,  $R^4$  is lower alkyl and  $R^2$  is  $=N-R_a^2$ , the compound [I] can be represented by one of the structural formula (A) to (C) as shown in the following.

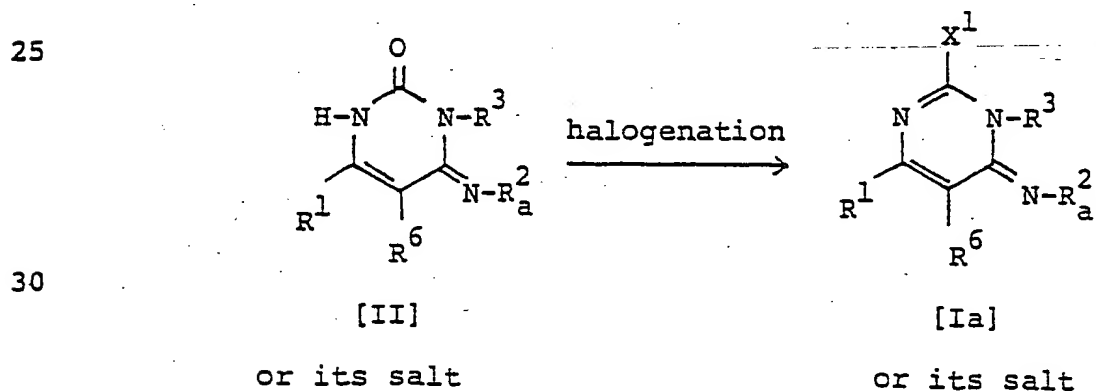


wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ , and  $R^6$  are each as defined above.

15 The object compound may be presented in any of these tautomeric forms and may co-exist in an equilibrium mixture. Accordingly all of these tautomeric forms are included within the scope of the present invention.

20 The object compound [I] and their salts of the present invention can be prepared by the following processes.

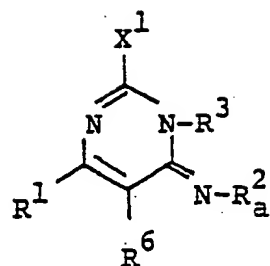
# Process 1



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Process 2

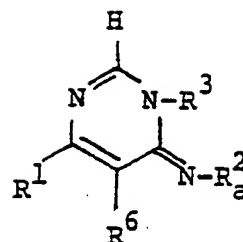
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[Ia]

or its salt

reduction



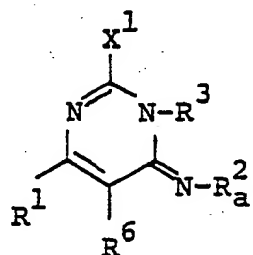
[Ib]

or its salt

10

Process 3

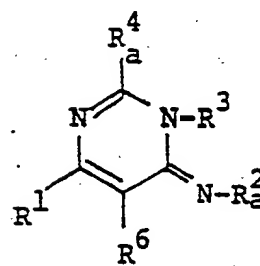
15



[Ia]

or its salt

$R_a^4-H$  [III]  
or its salt



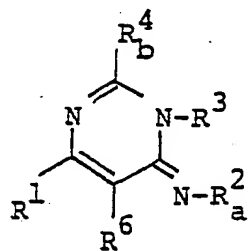
[Ic]

or its salt

20

Process 4

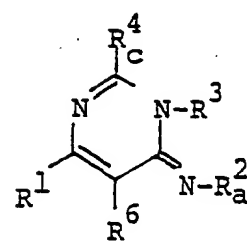
25



[Id]

or its salt

acylation



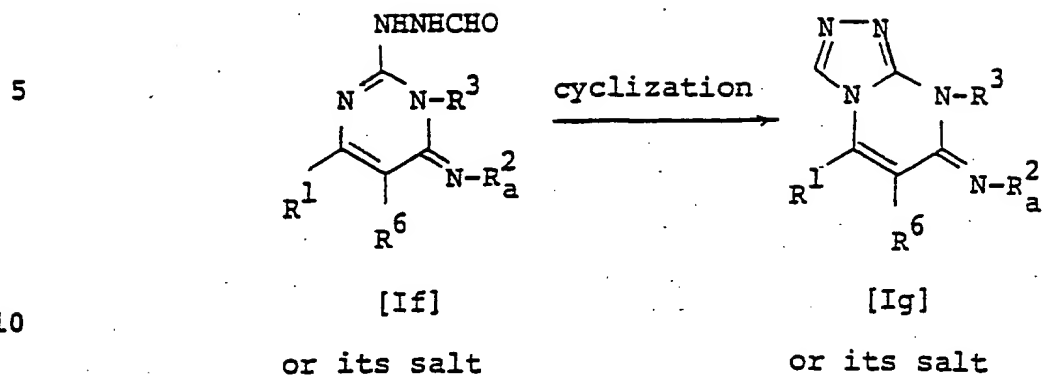
[Ie]

or its salt

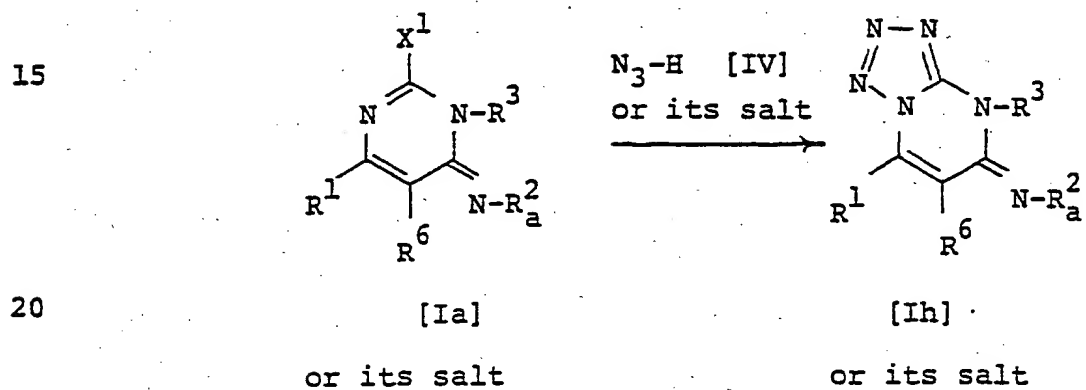
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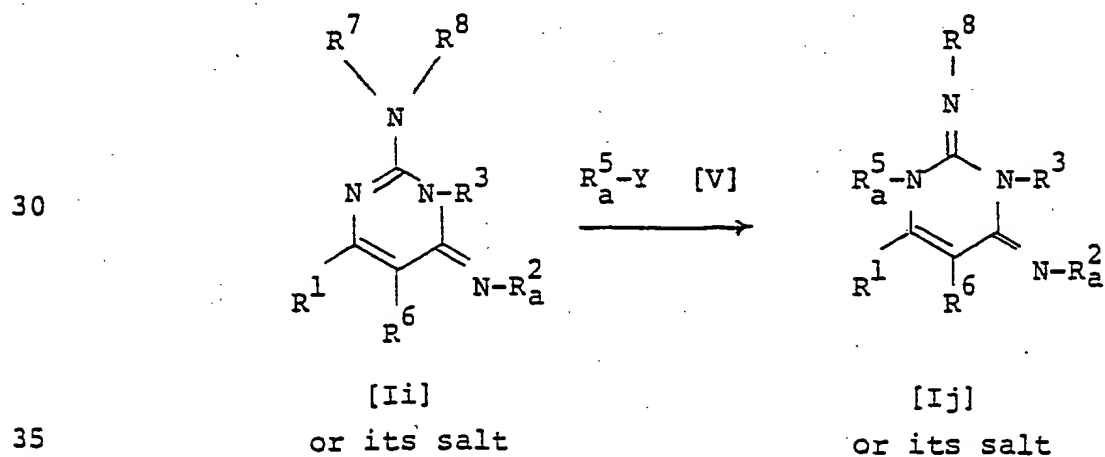
Process 5



Process 6

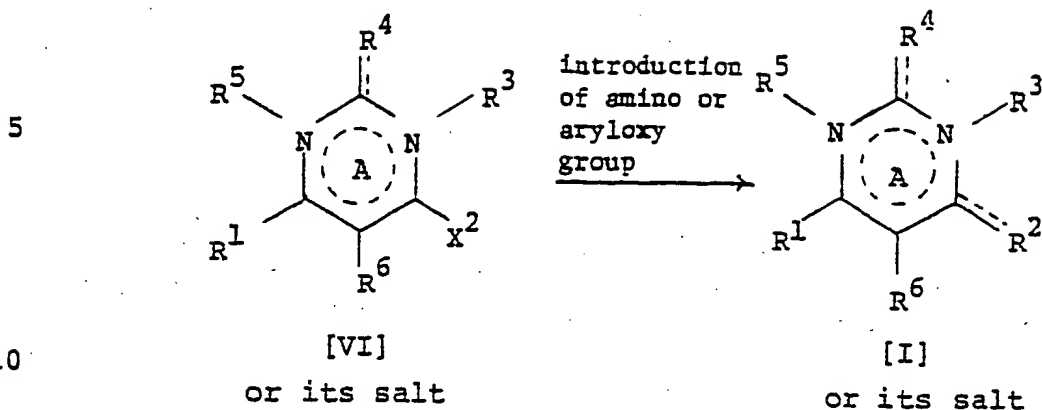


Process 7

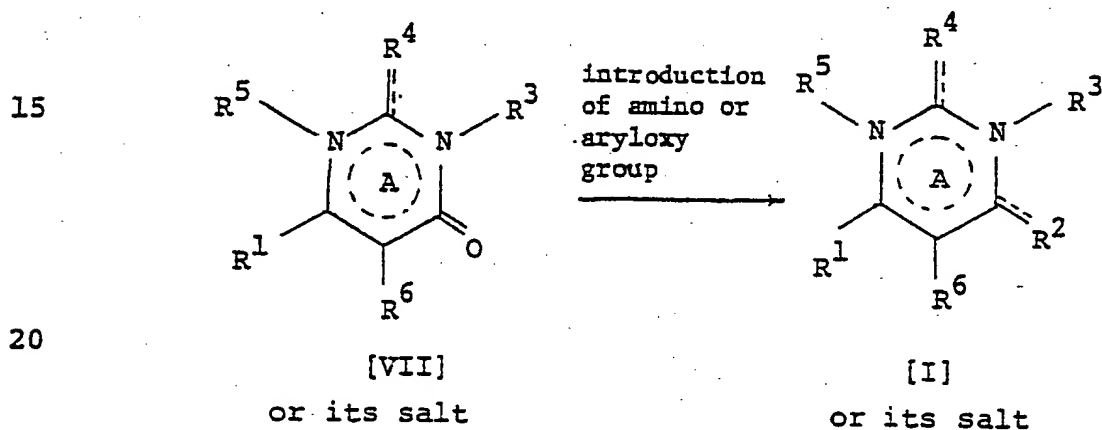




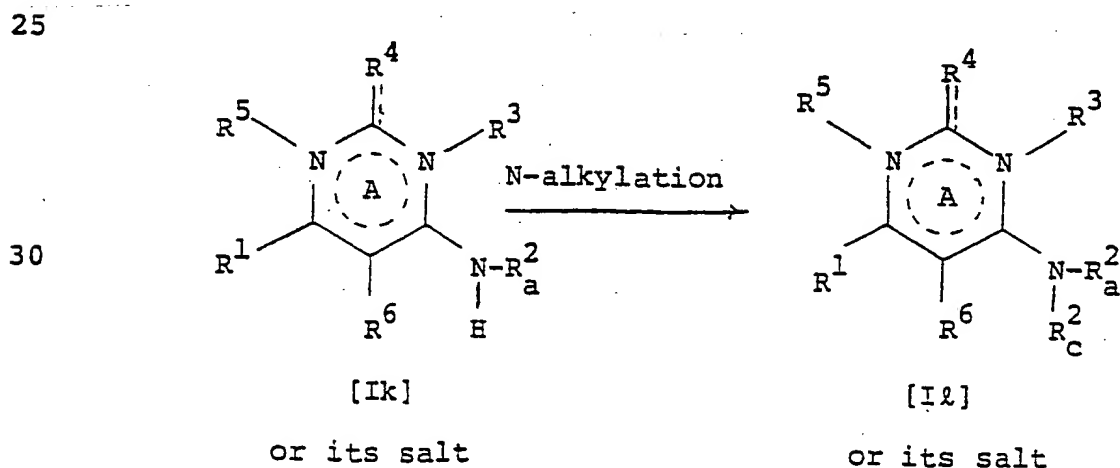
Process 8



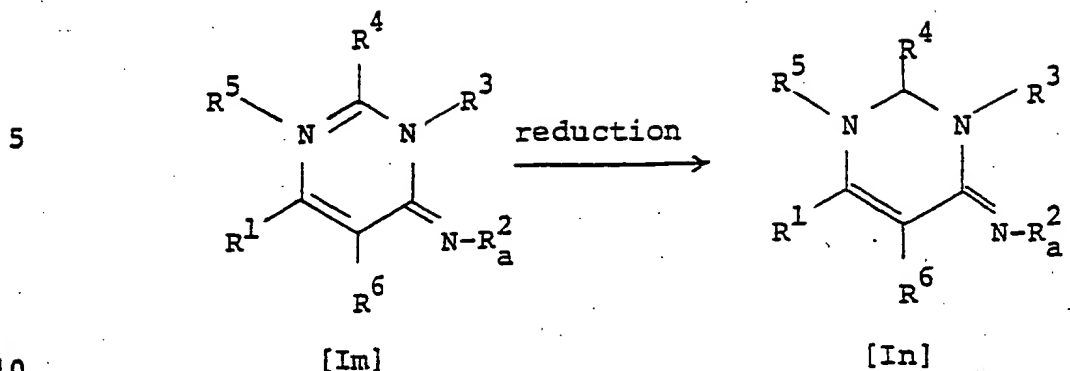
Process 9



Process 10



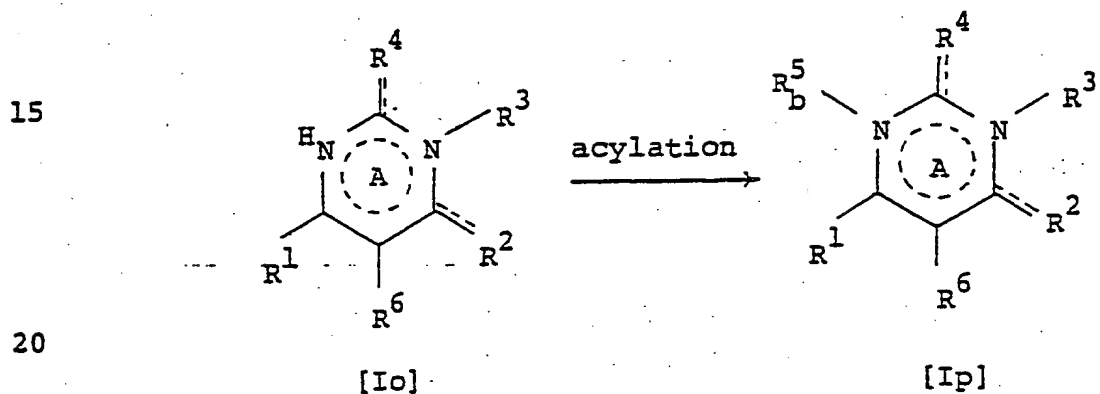
Process 11



or its salt

or its salt

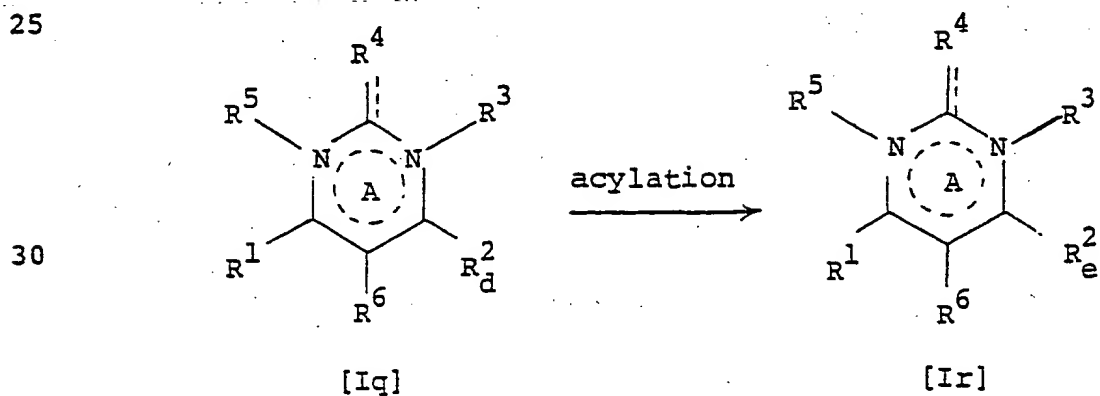
Process 12



or its salt

or its salt

Process 13



or its salt

or its salt

35

wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $\text{---}$  bond and the  
dotted line in the ring A are each as defined above;  
 $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are each halogen;  
 $R_c^2$  is lower alkyl;  
5  $R_d^2$  is piperazin-1-yl or arylamino substituted with  
amino;  
 $R_e^2$  is piperazin-1-yl substituted with acyl or  
arylamino substituted with acylamino,  
10  $R_a^4$  is lower alkylthio or amino optionally substituted  
with lower alkyl, aryl, ar(lower)alkyl and/or  
acyl,  $\text{---N---C---}$  (in which  $\text{---N---C---}$  is as defined above),  
or hydrazino optionally substituted with acyl;  
 $R_b^4$  is piperazin-1-yl, hydrazino or amino,  
15  $R_c^4$  is piperazin-1-yl substituted with acyl, hydrazino  
substituted with acyl or acylamino;  
 $R_a^5$  is lower alkyl;  
 $R_b^5$  is lower alkanoyl optionally substituted with  
lower alkylamino;  
20  $R^7$  is lower alkyl;  
 $R^8$  is lower alkyl, aryl or ar(lower)alkyl; and  
Y is a leaving group.

25 In the above and subsequent description of the pre-  
sent specification, suitable examples of the various  
definitions to be included within the scope of the  
invention are explained in detail in the following.

30 The term "lower" is intended to mean 1 to 6 carbon  
atom(s) unless otherwise indicated.

Suitable examples of "lower alkyl" may be a straight  
or branched one such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl,  
butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl or the like.

35 Suitable examples of "aryl" may be phenyl, naphthyl  
or the like.

The aryl group for  $R^1$  and  $R^6$  may have 1 to 4, preferably 1 to 3 substituent(s) selected from lower alkoxy [e.g. methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, etc.], the above-mentioned lower alkyl group, halogen [e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine] and lower alkylthio [e.g. methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, hexylthio, etc.]. Preferable examples of the aryl group having such substituent(s) may be lower alkoxy substituted aryl [e.g. 4-methoxyphenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl, 2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl, 2-ethoxyphenyl, 4-hexyloxyphenyl, etc.], lower alkyl substituted aryl [e.g. p-tolyl, m-tolyl, o-tolyl, 4-ethylphenyl, 4-hexylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl, etc.], lower alkoxy and lower alkyl substituted aryl [e.g. 2-methyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 2-ethyl-4-methoxyphenyl, 3-ethyl-4-ethoxyphenyl, etc.], halogenated aryl [e.g. 4-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, etc.], lower alkylthio substituted aryl [e.g. 4-methylthiophenyl, 4-ethylthiophenyl, 2-propylthiophenyl, 4-hexylthiophenyl, etc.], lower alkylthio and lower alkoxy substituted aryl [e.g. 3-methoxy-4-methylthiophenyl, 4-methoxy-2-methylthiophenyl, 3-methoxy-4-ethylthiophenyl, 2-ethoxy-4-hexylthiophenyl, etc.] or the like.

The aryl group for  $R_a^2$  may be substituted with lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino and/or acylamino, for example, lower alkanesulfonylamino [e.g., mesylamino, ethanesulfonylamino, isobutanesulfonylamino, etc.]. Suitable examples of the aryl group for  $R_a^2$  having such substituent(s) can be referred to those as exemplified for the aryl group for  $R^1$  and  $R^6$  in the above and 3-aminophenyl, 4-aminophenyl, 3-mesylaminophenyl,

4-mesylaminophenyl, 4-ethanesulfonylaminophenyl or the like.

5        Suitable examples of "arylamino substituted with amino group" for  $R_d^2$  may be 4-aminoanilino, 3-aminoanilino or the like.

      Suitable examples of "arylamino substituted with acylamino group" for  $R_e^2$  may be 2-mesylaminoanilino, 4-mesylaminoanilino, 4-ethanesulfonylaminoanilino, 4-isopropanesulfonylaminoanilino or the like.

10       Suitable examples of "ar(lower)alkyl" may be benzyl, phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, benzhydryl, trityl or the like.

      Suitable examples of the "N-containing heterocyclic group" may include unsaturated 5 or 6 membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atom(s),  
15       for example, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridyl, 1,2-dihydropyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, etc.;

20       saturated 5 or 6 membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atom(s), for example, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidinio, piperazinyl, etc.;

      unsaturated condensed heterocyclic group containing 1  
25       to 5 nitrogen atom(s), for example, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, benzotriazolyl, etc.; and the like.

      Preferable N-containing heterocyclic group for N <sup>(D)</sup>  
30       is 5 or 6 membered heteromonocyclic group containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atom(s), and which includes 4-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-1-yl or the like.

      The N-containing heterocyclic group for -N <sup>(B)</sup> and  
35       -N <sup>(C)</sup> may be substituted with acyl such as lower alkanoyl

[e.g. formyl, acetyl, propionyl, valeryl, pivaloyl, etc.],  
 aroyl optionally substituted with suitable substituent(s)  
 selected from halogen, sulfamoyl, lower alkyl and lower  
 alkanesulfonylamino [e.g. benzoyl, p-toluoyl,  
 4-fluorobenzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 2,4-difluorobenzoyl,  
 4-chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoyl, 4-trifluoromethyl-3-  
 sulfamoylbenzoyl, 2,4-dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoyl, etc.]  
 or the like, and/or with ar(lower)alkyl such as benzyl,  
 2-phenethyl, 2-phenylpropyl, benzhydryl or the like.

Preferable example of the N-containing heterocyclic  
 group for -N B and -N C having acyl and/or ar(lower)-  
 alkyl group may be 4-formylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-acetyl-  
 piperazin-1-yl, 4-benzoylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-(4-  
 fluorobenzoyl)piperazin-1-yl, 1-acetylimidazolidin-2-yl,  
 4-(2,4-dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoyl)piperazin-1-yl,  
 4-(4-trifluoromethyl-3-sulfamoylbenzoyl)piperazin-1-yl,  
 4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-benzhydrylpiperazin-1-yl,  
 4-(2-chloro-4-benzhydryl-5-sulfamoyl)piperazin-1-yl or  
 the like.

The N-containing heterocyclic ring formed by R<sup>3</sup>  
 and R<sup>4</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> with the adjacent nitrogen atom and  
 carbon atom may be the one corresponding to the N-  
 containing heterocyclic group as exemplified in the  
 above.

The "piperazin-1-yl substituted with acyl" for  
 R<sub>e</sub><sup>2</sup> and R<sub>c</sub><sup>4</sup> is piperazin-1-yl group substituted with  
 acyl group as exemplified before and suitable examples  
 thereof are 4-formylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-acetylpiperazin-  
 1-yl, 4-benzoylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-(2,4-dichloro-5-  
 sulfamoylbenzoyl)piperazin-1-yl, 4-(4-trifluoromethyl-  
 3-sulfamoylbenzoyl)piperazin-1-yl, 4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-  
 piperazin-1-yl or the like.

The suitable acylamino group may be lower

alkanesulfonylamino group such as mesylamino, ethanesulfonylamino, propanesulfonylamino, isopentanesulfonylamino, butanesulfonylamino or the like.

5       The imino group for  $R^4$  may be substituted with the  
aforementioned lower alkyl group, aryl group or  
ar(lower)alkyl group. Preferable examples of the imino  
group having such a substituent may be lower alkyl  
substituted imino [e.g. methylimino, ethylimino,  
hexylimino, etc.], aryl substituted imino [e.g.  
10 phenylimino, naphthylimino, etc.], ar(lower)alkyl  
substituted imino [e.g. benzylimino, phenethylimino,  
benzhydrylimino, etc.], or the like.

Suitable examples of "halogen" may include chlorine,  
bromine iodine and fluorine.

15       Suitable examples of "lower alkylthio" may be  
methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio,  
butylthio, penthylthio, hexylthio or the like.

      The amino group for  $R^4$  and  $R_a^4$  may have substituent(s)  
selected from the lower alkyl group, aryl group  
20 ar(lower)alkyl group and acyl, for example, lower alkane-  
sulfonyl group as exemplified before. Preferable  
examples of the amino group having such substituent(s)  
may be lower alkyl substituted amino [e.g. methylamino,  
ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, hexylamino,  
25 dimethylamino, diethylamino, dipropylamino, N-ethyl-N-  
methylamino, N-methyl-N-propylamino, etc.], aryl  
substituted amino [e.g. anilino, diphenylamino,  
naphthylamino, etc.], ar(lower)alkyl substituted amino  
[e.g. benzylamino, phenethylamino, tritylamino,  
30 dibenzylamino, etc.], lower alkyl and aryl substituted  
amino [e.g. N-methylanilino, N-ethylanilino, etc.],  
lower alkyl and ar(lower)alkyl substituted amino [e.g.  
N-benzyl-N-methylamino, N-phenethyl-N-methylamino,  
etc.] and lower alkanesulfonylamino as defined above.

35       The hydrazino group for  $R^4$ ,  $R_a^4$  and  $R_c^4$  may be

substituted with acyl as mentioned above.

Preferable examples of the hydrazino having an acyl group may be 2-formylhydrazino, 2-acetylhydrazino, 2-propionylhydrazino, 2-benzoylhydrazino, 2-(4-fluorobenzoyl)hydrazino or the like.

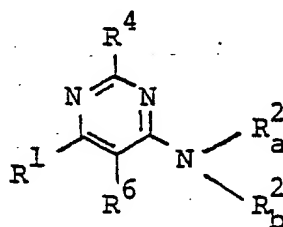
Suitable examples of "lower alkanoyl" may include formyl, acetyl, propionyl, valeryl, pivaloyl or the like.

The "lower alkanoyl" group for  $R^5$  and  $R_b^5$  may be substituted with lower alkylamino such as methylamino, ethylamino, 1-ethylamino, propylamino, butylamino or the like. Preferable examples of "lower alkanoyl substituted with lower alkylamino" may be methylamino-acetyl, methylcarbamoyl, ethylcarbamoyl or the like.

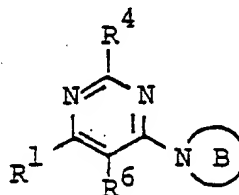
The ring A containing one, two or three additional C-C and/or C-N bond(s) represented by the dotted lines may include pyrimidine, 3,4-dihydropyrimidine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine and the like.

More specifically, the pyrimidine derivatives [I] of this invention may include the compounds illustrated in the following formulae, their salts and their tautomers.

[I-1]



[I-2]

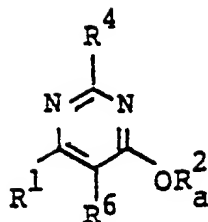




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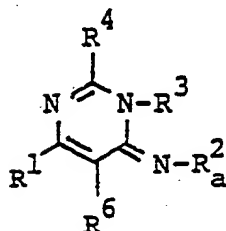
[I-3]

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[I-4]

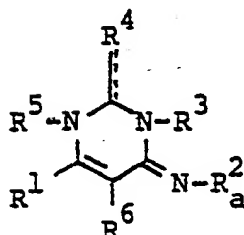
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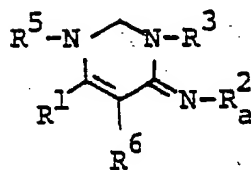
[I-5]

20



[I-6]

25



30

wherein all symbols are each as defined above.

35

Suitable examples of the leaving group for Y may be halide [e.g. chloride, bromide and iodide], sulfonate [e.g. benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate, methanesulfonate, etc.], or the like.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the object compounds [I] are conventional non-toxic salts and include an organic acid salt [e.g. formate, acetate, trifluoroacetate, maleate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate, etc.], an inorganic acid salt [e.g. hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate, phosphate, etc.], a salt with an amino acid [e.g. arginine salt, glutamic acid salt, ornithine salt, etc.], and the like.

10

In this respect, it is to be noted that the compounds [Ia] to [Ir] are included within the scope of the compound [I], and accordingly the suitable salts of these compounds [Ia] to [Ir] are to be referred to those as exemplified for the object compound [I] in the above.

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(To be continued to the next page)

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The processes for preparing the object compound [I] and salt thereof are explained in detail in the following.

5      Process 1

The object compound [Ia] and its salt can be prepared by halogenating a compound [II] or its salt.

Suitable salts of the compound [II] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

10      Suitable examples of the halogenating agent to be used in this process may include a conventional ones such as phosphorus oxyhalide [e.g. phosphorus oxybromide, phosphorus oxychloride, etc.], phosphorus pentahalide [e.g. phosphorus pentabromide, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus pentafluoride, etc.],  
15      phosphorus trihalide [e.g. phosphorus tribromide, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus trifluoride, etc.], thionyl halide [e.g. thionyl chloride, thionyl bromide, etc.], triphenylphosphine dihalide [e.g. triphenylphosphine dichloride, triphenylphosphine dibromide, etc.], or the like.

20      This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, tetra-  
25      hydrofuran, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction. In case that the halogenating agent is liquid, it can be used as a solvent.

30      The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

Process 2

The object compound [Ib] and its salt can be prepared by reducing a compound [Ia] or its salt.

35      The reaction can be carried out in a conventional

manner, namely, chemical reduction or catalytic reduction.

Suitable reducing agents to be used in chemical reduction are a metal hydride compound such as aluminum hydride compound [e.g. lithium aluminum hydride, sodium aluminum hydride, aluminum hydride, lithium trimethoxyaluminum hydride, lithium tri-t-butoxyaluminum hydride, etc.], tin hydride compound [e.g. triphenyltin hydride, tributyltin hydride, dibutyltin hydride, etc.], sodium borohydride, aluminum borohydride, or the like;

5 a combination of an alkali metal [e.g. lithium, sodium, potassium, etc.] and alcohol [e.g. methanol, ethanol, t-butyl alcohol, etc.]; a combination of an alkaline earth metal [e.g. magnesium, calcium, etc.] and alcohol [e.g. methanol, ethanol, amyl alcohol, etc.];

10 a combination of zinc and an acid [e.g. acetic acid, propionic acid, hydrochloric acid, etc.]; or the like.

15

Suitable catalysts to be used in the catalytic reduction are conventional ones such as platinum catalyst [e.g. platinum plate, spongy platinum, platinum black, colloidal platinum, platinum oxide, platinum wire, etc.], palladium catalyst [e.g. spongy palladium, palladium black, palladium oxide, palladium on carbon, colloidal palladium, palladium on barium sulfate, palladium on barium carbonate, etc.], nickel catalyst

20 [e.g. reduced nickel, nickel oxide, Raney nickel, etc.], cobalt catalyst [e.g. reduced cobalt, Raney cobalt, etc.], iron catalyst [e.g. reduced iron, Raney iron, etc.], copper catalyst [e.g. reduced copper, Raney copper, Ullman copper, etc.] or the like.

25

The reduction of this process is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as water, alcohol [e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.], diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, acetic acid, propionic acid or the like. These solvents are selected according to

30

35 the kinds of the reduction method, reducing agents or

catalysts to be used in this process.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

5     Process 3

The object compound [Ic] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [Ia] or its salt with a compound [III] or its salt.

10     Suitable salts of the compound [III] except the lower alkanethiol may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I], and the suitable salts of the thiol compound [III] may be a conventional base addition salt such as an inorganic base salt [e.g. lithium salt, sodium salt, potassium salt, calcium salt, barium salt, etc.], an ammonium salt, an organic salt [e.g. pyridine salt, triethylamine salt, etc.], or the like.

15     This reaction is preferably conducted in the presence of an inorganic base such as an alkali metal hydride [e.g. sodium hydride, potassium hydride, etc.], an alkaline earth metal hydride [e.g. calcium hydride, magnesium hydride, etc.], an alkali metal hydroxide [e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc.], an alkali metal carbonate or bicarbonate [e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc.], or the like.

20     This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as water, methanol, ethanol, propanol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide, methylene chloride, chloroform or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction.

30     The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

Process 4

35     The object compound [Ie] and its salt can be

prepared by acylating a compound [Id] or its salt.

Suitable examples of the acylating agent to be used in this process may be an organic acid such as lower alkanolic acid [e.g. formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, valeric acid, etc.], arylcarboxylic acid [e.g. benzoic acid, naphthoic acid, 4-fluorobenzoic acid, 4-chlorobenzoic acid, 4-chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoic acid, 2,4-dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid, etc.], lower alkane-sulfonic acid, isocyanate [e.g. methylisocyanate, ethylisocyanate etc.]; a salt thereof or a reactive derivative at the carboxy group or sulfo group thereof.

Suitable salts of the acid may be a conventional base salt such as inorganic base salt [e.g. sodium salt, potassium salt, calcium salt, magnesium salt, etc.], organic base salt [e.g. trimethylamine salt, triethylamine salt, pyridine salt, etc.], or the like.

Suitable examples of the reactive derivative at the carboxy group or sulfo group may be an acid halide [e.g. acid chloride, acid bromide, sulfonyl chloride, sulfonyl bromide, etc.]; a symmetrical acid anhydride; a mixed acid anhydride with an acid such as aliphatic carboxylic acid [e.g. acetic acid, pivalic acid, etc.], substituted phosphoric acid [e.g. dialkylphosphoric acid, diphenylphosphoric acid, etc.]; an ester such as lower alkyl ester [e.g. methyl ester, ethyl ester, propyl ester, hexyl ester, etc.], substituted or unsubstituted ar(lower)alkyl ester [e.g. benzyl ester, benzhydryl ester, p-chlorobenzyl ester, etc.], substituted or unsubstituted aryl ester [e.g. phenyl ester, tolyl ester, 4-nitrophenyl ester, 2,4-dinitrophenyl ester, pentachlorophenyl ester, naphthyl ester, etc.], or an ester with N,N-dimethylhydroxylamine, N-hydroxysuccinimide, N-hydroxyphthalimide or 1-hydroxy-6-chloro-1H-benzotriazole, or the like.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent such as water, methanol, ethanol, propanol, tetralin, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, chloroform,

toluene, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction.

5 This reaction is preferably conducted in the presence of a conventional base such as an inorganic base exemplified in Process 3 or an organic base [e.g. trimethylamine, triethylamine, pyridine, etc.].

10 In case that the acylating agent is a free acid or its salt, the reaction is preferably conducted in the presence of a conventional condensing agent [e.g. N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, etc.].

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

15 Process 5

The object compound [Ig] and its salt can be prepared by cyclizing a compound [If] or its salt.

20 This reaction is carried out in the absence or presence of a conventional solvent such as water, methanol, ethanol, propanol, tetralin, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, chloroform, toluene, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide or any other organic solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction.

25 This reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of an acid such as an organic acid [e.g. formic acid, acetic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, etc.], an inorganic acid [e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, etc.], a cation exchange resin (acid type) [e.g. sulfonate polystyrene resin, etc.],  
30 or the like.

35 The reaction can also be conducted preferably under dehydrating condition such as an azeotropic dehydration, in the presence of a dehydrating agent or the like.

Suitable examples of the dehydrating agent may be phosphorus compound [e.g. polyphosphoric acid, polyphosphoric acid ester, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus oxybromide, phosphorus pentoxide, etc.], acid anhydride [e.g. acetic anhydride, benzoic anhydride, etc.], or the like.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out at ambient temperature or under warming or heating.

#### Process 6

The object compound [Ih] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [Ia] or its salt with a compound [IV] or its salt.

Suitable salts of the compound [IV] may be a conventional base addition salt such as an inorganic base salt [e.g. lithium salt, sodium salt, potassium salt, calcium salt, barium salt, etc.], an ammonium salt, an organic salt [e.g. pyridine salt, triethylamine salt, etc.], or the like. Accordingly, suitable examples of the compound [IV] and its salt may be hydrogen azide, hydrazonic acid, sodium azide, potassium azide, lithium azide, calcium azide, barium azide, ammonium azide or the like.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as water, methanol, ethanol, dioxane, N,N-dimethylformamide, methyl cellosolve, ethyl cellosolve or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out at ambient temperature or under warming or heating.

#### Process 7

The object compound [Ij] and its salt can be



prepared by reacting a compound [Ii] or its salt with a compound [V], namely, alkylating agent.

Suitable examples of the alkylating agent [V] may be lower alkyl halide [e.g. methyl iodide, methyl bromide, methyl chloride, ethyl iodide, ethyl bromide, propyl iodide, butyl iodide, hexyl iodide, etc.], lower alkyl ester of sulfonic acid [e.g. methyl p-toluenesulfonate, ethyl p-toluenesulfonate, hexyl p-toluenesulfonate, methyl benzenesulfonate, methyl methanesulfonate, etc.], among which more suitable one is lower alkyl iodide, and the most suitable one is methyl iodide.

This reaction may be conducted in the presence or absence of a base such as alkali metal hydride [e.g. sodium hydride, potassium hydride, etc.], alkaline earth metal hydride [e.g. calcium hydride, magnesium hydride, etc.], alkali metal hydroxide [e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc.], alkali metal carbonate [e.g. sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc.], alkali metal bicarbonate [e.g. sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, etc.], alkali metal alkoxide [e.g. sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, etc.] or the like.

This reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, tetrahydrofuran, dioxan, methylene chloride, chloroform, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide or the like.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

In this process, it is to be noted that the nitrogen atom at the first position of the pyrimidine ring in the compound [Ii] is alkylated and the group represented by R<sup>7</sup> is simultaneously removed in this reaction.

Process 8

The object compound [I] and its salt can be prepared by subjecting a compound [VI] or its salt to the introduction reaction of an amino or aryloxy group.

5

Suitable salts of the compound [VI] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

10 This reaction can be carried out by reacting the compound [VI] or its salt with an amino or phenol (of the formula) compound containing the group of  $R^2$ , namely a compound  $R^2-H$ .

The reaction may be conducted in the presence of a conventional organic or inorganic base.

15 The reaction is usually carried out in a conventional solvent which does not adversely influence the reaction such as methanol, ethanol, dioxane, methylenechloride. In case that the amino compound is liquid, it can also be used as a solvent.

The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction can be carried out under cooling to heating.

20

Process 9

The compound [I] and its salt can be prepared by subjecting a compound [VII] or its salt to the introduction reaction of an amino or aryloxy group.

25 Suitable salts of the compound [VII] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

30 The present introduction reaction can be conducted by converting the oxo group at the 4th position to a thioxo or halogeno group and then reacting the resultant compound with an amino or phenol compound containing the group of  $R^2$ .

35 The conversion of the oxo group to the thioxo group or halogeno group can be carried out by reacting the compound [VII] or its salt with phosphorus pentasulfide or a halogenating agent as exemplified in Process 1.

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The reaction of the resultant thioxo or halogeno compound with the amino or phenol compound can be conducted in substantially the same manner as that of Process 8.

5

Process 10

The object compound [Il] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [Ik] or its salt with an alkylating agent.

10 The reaction of this process can be conducted in substantially the same manner as that of Process 7.

Accordingly, the alkylating agent and the reaction conditions are to be referred to those of Process 7.

15

Process 11

The compound [In] and its salt can be prepared by reducing a compound [Im] or its salt.

20

The reaction can be conducted substantially in the same manner as that of Process 2. Accordingly, the reaction mode and conditions can be referred thereto.

Process 12

25 The compound [Ip] and its salt can be prepared by acylating a compound [Io] or its salt.

The reaction can be conducted substantially in the same manner as that of Process 4. Accordingly, the reaction mode and conditions can be referred thereto.

30

When a compound [Io] or its salts is reacted with a lower alkylisocyanate, the compound [Ip] having lower alkylcarbamoyl group for  $R_b^5$  is obtained.

35

The compound [Ir] and its salt can be prepared by acylating a compound [Iq] or its salt.

10 The object compounds [Ia] to [Ir] obtained by the above processes can be isolated and purified by a conventional manner such as extraction from the reaction mixture, recrystallization, column chromatography or the like.

20 (to be continued)

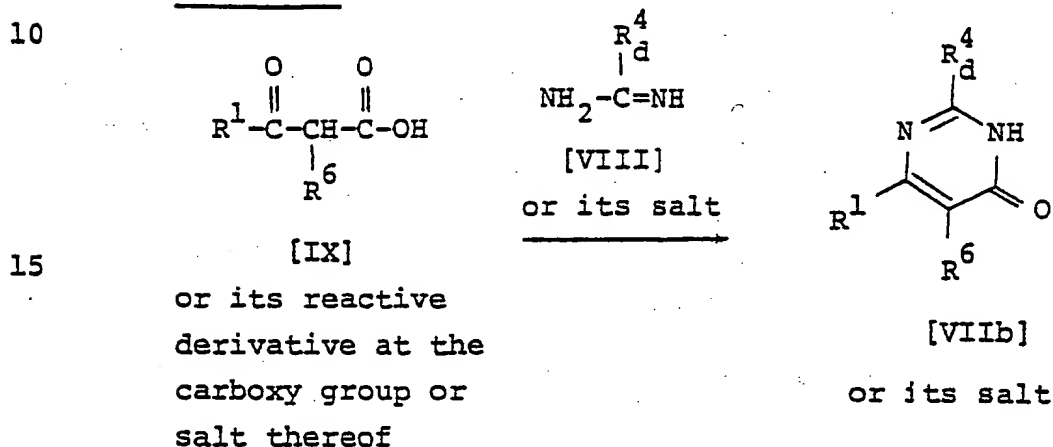
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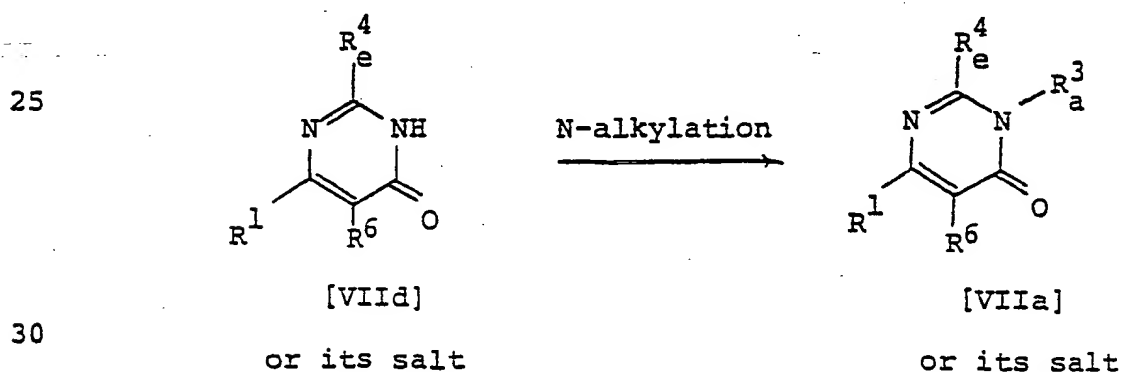
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Among the starting compounds in the above processes, the starting compound [II] are novel, and can be prepared by a method described in European Patent Application No. 84301741.9 (Publication No.0123402).  
 And further, the starting compounds [VI] and some of the starting compounds [VII] are also novel and can be prepared by the following processes or by similar manners to those of preparations and examples as exemplified below.

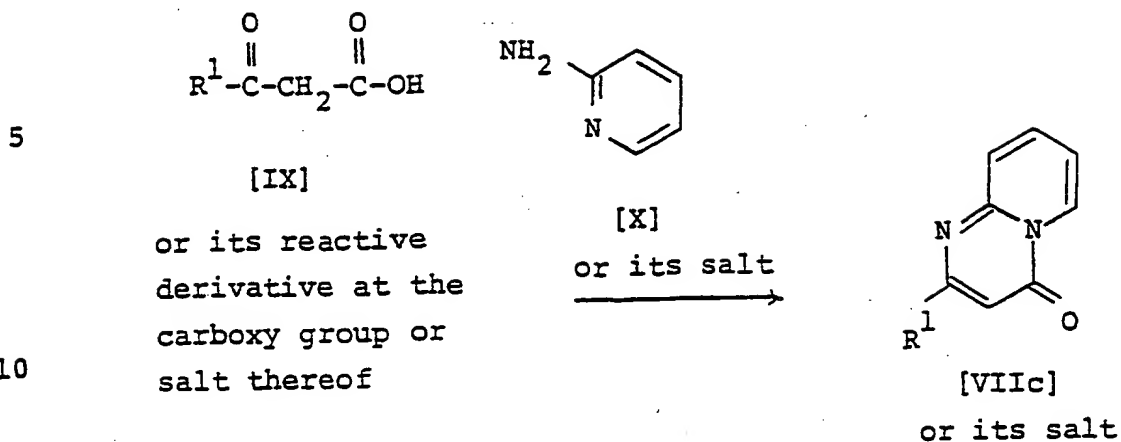
Process A



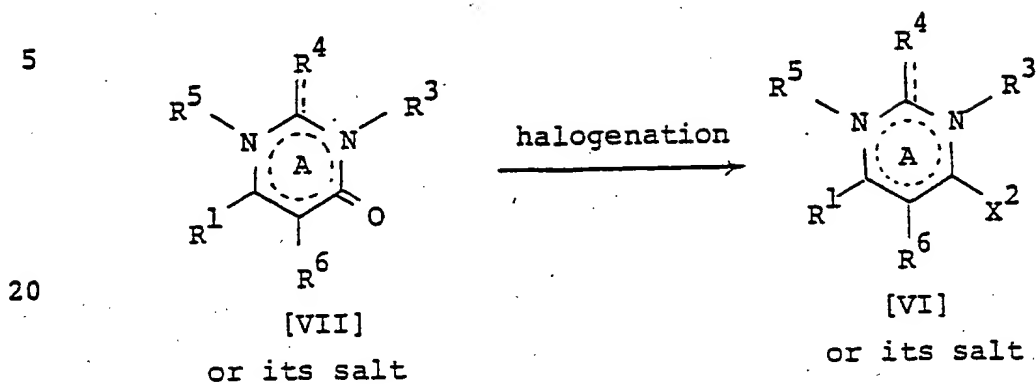
Process B



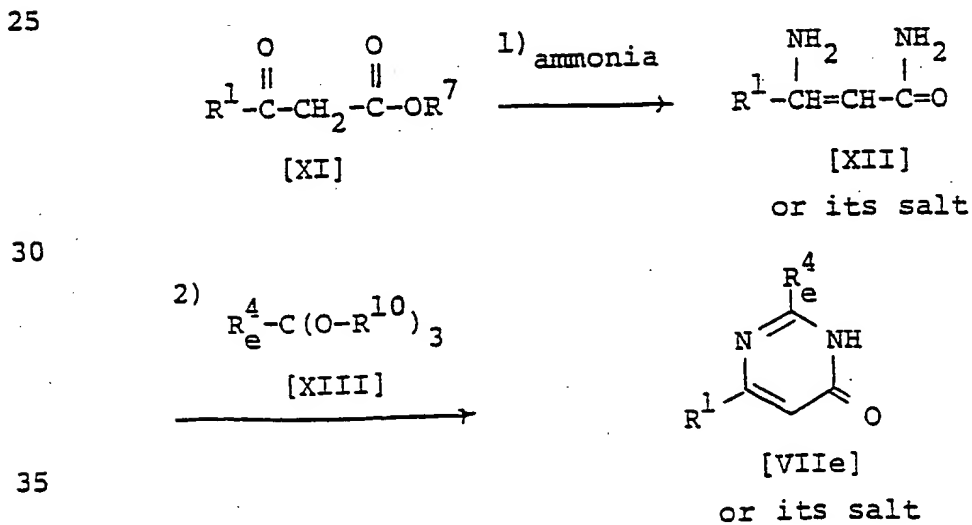
Process C



Process D



Process E



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wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $X^2$  and the ----- bond  
and the dotted line in the ring A are each  
as defined above;

$R_a^3$  is lower alkyl;

$R_d^4$  is lower alkyl;

$R_e^4$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl; and

$R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are each lower alkyl.

The processes for preparing the starting compounds  
and salts thereof are explained in detail in the  
following.

#### Process A

The compound [VIIb] and its salt can be prepared  
by reacting a compound [IX] or its reactive derivative  
at the carboxy group or a salt thereof with a compound  
[VIII] or its salt.

Suitable salts of the compounds [VIIb], [VIII] and  
[IX] may be the same as those exemplified for the  
compound [I].

Suitable reactive derivative at the carboxy group  
of the compound [IX] may include an ester, an acid  
halide, an acid anhydride and the like. These reactive  
derivatives can be optionally selected according to the  
kind of the compound [IX] to be used.

This reaction is usually carried out in a  
conventional solvent such as water, methanol, ethanol,  
propanol, tetralin, tetrahydrofuran, dioxan, chloroform,  
toluene, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide or any  
other organic solvent which does not adversely influence  
the reaction.

This reaction is preferably conducted in the  
presence of an acid such as inorganic acid [e.g.  
hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, polyphosphoric acid,

etc.], organic acid [e.g. trifluoroacetic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, etc.] or the like.

5       The reaction can also be conducted under dehydrating condition such as an azeotropic dehydration, in the presence of a dehydrating agent [e.g. magnesium sulfate, anhydrous zinc chloride, phosphorus pentoxide, zeolite, silica gel, etc.] or the like.

10       In case that the compound [IV] is used in a free acid form or its salt form, the reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a conventional condensing agent.

15       The reaction temperature is not critical, and the reaction is usually carried out at ambient temperature or under warming or heating.

#### Process B

20       The compound [VIIa] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [VIId] or its salt with an alkylating agent.

Suitable salts of the compounds [VIIa] and [VIId] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

The reaction can be conducted in substantially the same manner as that of Process 7.

25       Accordingly, the alkylating agent and the reaction conditions are to be referred to those of Process 7.

#### Process C

30       The compound [VIIc] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [IX] or its reactive derivative at the carboxy group or a salt thereof with a compound [X] or its salt.

35       Suitable salts of the compounds [VIIc], [IX] and [X] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].



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The reaction can be conducted in substantially the same manner as that of Process A. Accordingly, the reaction conditions are to be referred thereto.

5      Process D

The compound [VI] and its salt can be prepared by halogenating a compound [VIII] or its salt.

10      Suitable salts of the compounds [VI] and [VII] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

The reaction can be conducted in substantially the same manner as that of Process 1. Accordingly, the reaction conditions are to be referred thereto.

15      Process E

1)      The compound [XII] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [XI] with ammonia.

Suitable salts of the compound [XII] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

20      The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent such as water, ethanol or any other solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction, preferably under cooling, at room temperature or under warming.

25      2)      The compound [VIIe] and its salt can be prepared by reacting a compound [XII] or its salt obtained in the above with a compound [XIII].

Suitable salts of the compound [VIIe] may be the same as those exemplified for the compound [I].

30      The reaction may be conducted in the presence of a conventional organic or inorganic acid.

35      The reaction is usually carried out in a solvent such as ethanol or any other solvent which does not adversely affect the reaction, preferably at room temperature, under warming or heating.

It is to be noted that some of the object compounds [I] and the starting compounds [II], [III] and [V] to [XIII] include one or more stereoisomers due to asymmetric carbon atom(s) and/or carbon-nitrogen double bond(s) in the molecule, and all of such isomers are included within the scope of this invention.

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(to be continued)

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For the purpose of showing pharmaceutical activity of the pyrimidine derivatives [I], cardiotoxic test data are illustrated in the following.

5     Test Method A     (Cardiotonic activity) :

10     Mongrel dogs of either sex were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital, 35 mg/kg, i.p.. The animals were allowed to breathe spontaneously. The left carotid artery was isolated and a catheter (USCI, #8F) filled with heparinized saline was inserted and advanced into the left ventricle. The catheter was connected to a pressure transducer (Nihonkohden, MPU-0.5A) to measure the left ventricular pressure, from which dp/dt max was derived by analog computing. To measure the systemic blood pressure the left femoral artery was cannulated. The blood pressure pulse was used to trigger a heart rate meter. Another catheter was positioned in the vena cava through right femoral vein for injection of drugs. Systemic blood pressure, left ventricular pressure, dp/dt max and heart rate were recorded simultaneously on a polygram (Nihonkohden, RJG-4008).

20     Test compound was dissolved in distilled water (0.2 ml/kg) or dimethyl sulfoxide (0.04 ml/kg) and injected into the femoral vein. The parameters after dosing were compared with those during the predosing period.

25     Test results were represented in terms of percentage of dp/dt max changes (dp/dt M.C.) calculated by following formula, and are shown in table 1.

30     
$$\text{dp/dt M.C. (\%)} = \left( \frac{\text{dp/dt max after dosing}}{\text{dp/dt max before dosing}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

35

Test Results A

Table 1

Test Compound (Example No.)	Dose (mg/kg)	dp/dt M. C. (%)
Example 1	0.1	45.0
Example 2	0.1	114.0
Example 3	0.1	29.0
Example 11	0.1	60.0
Example 12	0.1	152.0
Example 18	0.1	72.0
Examples 17-12) and 19-12)	0.1	87.0
Examples 17-6) and 20	0.1	76.0
Amrinone*	0.1	9.0

\* 3-Amino-5-(4-pyridyl)-2(1H)-pyridinone;  
known compound actually used as cardiogenic medicine.

Test Method B (Anti-platelet activity) :

Platelet rich plasma (PRP) which contains  $6.5-7.5 \times 10^8$  platelet/ml was prepared from rabbit blood. To the 200  $\mu$ l of PRP, 5  $\mu$ l of calcium chloride (1 mM) and 50  $\mu$ l of pH 7.4 Tris-acetate solution (5 mM) containing 120 mM NaCl and test compound were added successively, and then stirred for 2 min. at 37°C. To the solution 5  $\mu$ l of adenosine diphosphate (ADP) (2.5  $\mu$ M) or collagen (2.5  $\mu$ g/ml) was added as an aggregation inducer. Aggregation was measured by using an aggregometer (NKK HEMA TRACER 1). ID<sub>50</sub> is shown in Table 2.

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Test Results B

Table 2

Test Compound (Example No.)	ID <sub>50</sub> (Mol)	
	ADP	Collagen
Example 2	$2.6 \times 10^{-7}$	$3.6 \times 10^{-7}$

Test Method C (Antihypertensive activity) :

Five-week old male Wistar rats were uninephrectomized under anesthesia. Deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA) (30 mg/kg), suspended in peanut oil, was injected subcutaneously twice a week and 1 % saline was substituted for the drinking water. Animals with mean blood pressure 150-200 mmHg were used for experiment between 5 and 7 weeks after surgery.

The test compounds were administered orally. Blood pressure was measured at the femoral artery by means of a pressure transducer and recorded as electrically integrated values of mean arterial pressure.

Test Results C

Mean ratios of maximum decrease of blood pressure (mmHg) are shown in table 3.

Table 3

Test Compound (Example No.)	Dose (mg/kg)	Effect Max (%)
Example 2	1.0	39.0

As being apparent from the above test results,

the object compound [I] of the present invention are useful as cardiotonics, antihypertensive agents, cerebrovascular vasodilator and anti-platelet agents.

For therapeutic administration, the object compounds  
5 [I] of the present invention and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are used in a form of the conventional pharmaceutical preparation in admixture with a conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carrier such as an organic or inorganic solid or liquid excipient  
10 which is suitable for oral, parenteral or external administration. The pharmaceutical preparation may be compounded in a solid form such as capsule, tablet, dragee or suppository, or in a liquid form such as solution, suspension or emulsion. If needed, there may  
15 be included in the above preparation auxiliary substance, stabilizing agent, wetting or emulsifying agent, buffer or any other commonly used additives.

The pharmaceutical composition for cardiac, antihypertensive, cerebrovascular vasodilation,  
20 anti-platelet aggregation or antiallergic contains an effective amount of the compound [I] or its salts.

The effective ingredient may usually be administered with a unit dose of 0.01 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg,  
1 to 4 times a day. However, the above dosage may be  
25 increased or decreased according to age, weight, conditions of the patient or the administering method.

The following preparations and examples are given only for the purpose of illustrating the present  
30 invention in more detail.

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Preparation 1

To the solution of acetamidine hydrochloride (28.11 g) in methanol (200 ml) was added sodium methoxide (17.7 g), and stirred at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. The resulting suspension was evaporated, and ethanol (200 ml) was added. To the resulting suspension was added ethyl veratroylacetate (50.0 g) in toluene (300 ml), and distilled until the temperature comes to 110°C. Then additional toluene (400 ml) was added and refluxed under azeotropic condition for 3 hours. After cooled, the resulting suspension was dissolved in chloroform, washed with water, and dried over sodium bicarbonate. After evaporated, the residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-diisopropyl ether (1:1 v/v) to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-one (33.6 g).

mp. 228-235°C

IR (Nujol) : 1650  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ - $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.8-7.5 (2H, m),  
6.94 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.69 (1H, s), 4.01 (3H, s),  
3.96 (3H, s), 2.55 (3H, s)

Preparation 2

To a suspension of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-one (2.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 ml) were added potassium tert-butoxide (1.08 g) and methyl iodide (1.0 ml), and stirred at ambient temperature for an hour. Resulting mixture was poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with chloroform to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylpyrimidin-4-one (1.38 g).

mp. 187-190°C

IR (Nujol) : 1670  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

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NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.4-7.6 (2H, m), 6.88 (1H, d,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ ),  
6.68 (1H, s), 3.95 (3H, s), 3.93 (3H, s),  
3.55 (3H, s), 2.61 (3H, s)

5      Preparation 3

A suspension of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-  
2-methylpyrimidin-4-one (2.4 g) in phosphorus oxychloride  
(20 ml) was refluxed for 2 hours, and evaporated.

10      To the residue were added aqueous sodium bicarbonate  
solution and chloroform, and stirred at ambient tempera-  
ture for 2 hours. The organic layer was obtained and  
washed with water. After evaporated, the residue was  
dissolved in ethyl acetate-diisopropyl ether mixture  
(1:6 v/v). The precipitates were filtered off, and the  
15      filtrate was evaporated to give 4-chloro-6-(3,4-  
dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine (2.09 g).

mp. 84-87°C

IR (Nujol) : 1570, 1515  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

20      NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.4-7.8 (3H, m), 6.97 (1H, d,  
 $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 3.97 (3H, s), 3.94 (3H, s),  
2.75 (3H, s)

Preparation 4

25      Ethyl veratroylacetate (4.5 g) was added dropwise  
under stirring at 60-70°C to a suspension of 2-amino-  
pyridine (0.84 g) in polyphosphoric acid (13.7 g).

The reaction mixture was stirred at 100°C for 3 hrs  
and poured into ice-water (50 ml). The aqueous solu-  
tion was extracted with chloroform, washed with water,  
30      dried and evaporated to give dark oily residue which  
was chromatographed on silica gel using n-hexane-  
ethyl acetate.

The fractions were evaporated and the resulting residue  
was triturated with ethanol-isopropyl ether to give  
35      2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidine  
(3.8 g).



mp : 165-167°C

IR (Nujol) : 1675, 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR (DMSO- $\text{d}_6$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 3.87 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s),  
6.88-7.27 (3H, m), 7.43-7.92 (4H, m),  
9.01 (1H, q,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ , 1.5Hz)

5

Preparation 5

i) A suspension of ethyl veratroylacetate (100 g) in ammonia water (28%, 1000ml) was stirred at ambient temperature for 6 days. The precipitates were filtered, washed with ethanol and disopropyl ether, and dried in the air, to give 2-amino-3', 4'-dimethoxycinnamamide (40.98 g)

10

mp : 204-207°C

15

IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1610, 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR (DMSO- $\text{d}_6$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.35 (2H, br s), 6.8-7.2 (3H, m),  
6.28 (2H, br s), 4.80 (1H, s), 3.79 (6H, s)

20

ii) To a suspension of 2-amino-3', 4'-dimethoxycinnamamide (2.5 g) in ethanol (150 ml) were added ethyl orthoformate (38 ml) and conc. hydrochloric acid (4 ml), and refluxed for 2.5 hours.

25

To the suspension was added ethyl orthoformate (56 ml) again, and refluxed for 2 hours. The resulting solution was evaporated, and dissolved in chloroform. The solution was washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure.

30

The resulting syrup was triturated with ethyl acetate to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-pyrimidone (1.05 g).

mp : 248-249°C

IR (Nujol) : 1680, 1650  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

35

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH- $\text{d}_4$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.17 (1H, s), 7.4-7.7 (2H, m), 6.96 (1H, d,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ ), 6.81 (1H, s), 3.96 (6H, s), 3.77 (1H, br s)

### Preparation 6

The following compounds were prepared according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 3.

- 5           1)       4-Chloro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)pyrimidine.  
IR (Nujol) : 1675, 1600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$   
NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.97 (1H, s), 7.3-7.8 (3H, m),  
6.96 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 3.96 (3H, s), 3.94 (3H, s)
  
- 10          2)       4-Chloro-2-methyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidine.  
mp : 99-102°C  
IR (Nujol) : 1570, 1530  $\text{cm}^{-1}$   
NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.74 (2H, d,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 7.88 (2H, d,  
 $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 7.57 (1H, s), 2.79 (3H, s)
  
- 15          3)       4-Chloro-5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-  
methylpyrimidine.  
mp : 72-75°C  
IR (Nujol) : 1570  $\text{cm}^{-1}$   
NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.56 (1H, s), 7.00 (3H, s),  
20           3.96 (3H, s), 3.93 (3H, s), 2.76 (3H, s)
  
- 25          4)       4-Chloro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,5-  
dimethylpyrimidine.  
mp : 91-94°C  
IR (Nujol) : 1560, 1510  $\text{cm}^{-1}$   
NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.2-6.8 (3H, m), 3.95 (6H, s),  
2.71 (3H, s), 2.40 (3H, s)

### Preparation 7

30       The following compounds were prepared according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 1.

- 35          1)       3,4-Dihydro-2-methyl-6-(4-pyridyl)pyrimidin-  
4-one.  
mp : >300°C  
IR (Nujol) : 1680, 1610  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $D_2O$ - $DCl$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 9.06 (2H, d,  $J=7Hz$ ), 8.54  
(2H, d,  $J=7Hz$ ), 7.12 (1H, s), 2.66 (3H, s)

5 2) 3,4-Dihydro-5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidin-4-one.

mp : 198-200°C

IR (Nujol) : 1660, 1600  $cm^{-1}$

10 NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 13.40 (1H, br s), 8.07 (1H, s),  
7.4-7.0 (2H, m), 6.87 (1H, d,  $J=8Hz$ ),  
3.87 (6H, s), 2.48 (3H, s)

3) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,5-dimethylpyrimidin-4-one.

mp : 205-215°C

15 IR (Nujol) : 1670  $cm^{-1}$

NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 13.7-12.9 (1H, br s), 7.3-6.8  
(3H, m), 3.92 (6H, s), 2.53 (3H, s), 2.17  
(3H, s)

20 Preparation 8

The following compounds were prepared according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 2.

1) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-ethyl-3-methylpyrimidin-4-one.

25 mp : 180-184°C

IR (Nujol) : 1670, 1600  $cm^{-1}$

30 NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.58 (1H, dd,  $J=8Hz$ ,  $J=2Hz$ ),  
7.53 (1H, d,  $J=2Hz$ ), 6.87 (1H, d,  $J=8Hz$ ),  
6.66 (1H, s), 3.93 (6H, s), 3.52 (3H, s),  
2.80 (2H, q,  $J=7Hz$ ), 1.40 (3H, t,  $J=7Hz$ )

2) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethyl-2-methylpyrimidin-4-one.

mp : 129-132°C

35 IR (Nujol) : 1660, 1600  $cm^{-1}$

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.4-7.7 (2H, m), 6.90 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.66 (1H, s), 4.10 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 3.93 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 2.61 (3H, s), 1.34 (3H, t, J=7Hz)

5

3) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methylpyrimidin-4-one.

mp : 175-178°C

IR (Nujol) : 1680, 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>

10

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 8.10 (1H, s), 7.4-7.6 (2H, m), 6.89 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.77 (1H, s), 3.93 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.54 (3H, s)

15

4) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3,5-trimethylpyrimidin-4-one.

mp : 115-118°C

IR (Nujol) : 1650, 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.3-6.8 (3H, m), 3.93 (6H, s), 3.57 (3H, s), 2.56 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s)

20

5) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethylpyrimidin-4-one.

mp : 150-153°C

IR (Nujol) : 1670, 1680 cm<sup>-1</sup>

25

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 8.10 (1H, s), 7.7-7.4 (2H, m), 6.96 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.76 (1H, s), 3.98 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 3.96 (6H, s), 1.41 (3H, t, J=7Hz)

30

#### Preparation 9

The following compound was prepared according to a similar manner to that of Preparation 5.

3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-ethylpyrimidin-4-one.

35

mp : 195-200°C

IR(Nujol) : 1670, 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>

Example 1

To 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-2-(1H)pyrimidone (5.0 g) was added phosphorus oxychloride (50 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 7 hours and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting syrup was triturated in a mixture of ice and water, neutralized with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with chloroform. The extract was dried and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using chloroform to give 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (3.26 g).

mp : 159-162°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1640, 1590

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.40 (1H, d,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ), 7.27 (1H, dd,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ ), 6.91 (2H, s), 6.86 (1H, d,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ ), 6.04 (1H, s), 3.92 (3H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.05 (6H, s)

Example 2

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine (1.5 g) in ethanol (20 ml) was added 10% - palladium on carbon (0.8 g). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen (1 atm) for 40 minutes. After removal of the catalyst by filtration, the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was neutralized with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using chloroform. The fractions containing the desired compound were combined and evaporated in vacuo to give a residue, which was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to afford 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-

dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl-  
imino)pyrimidine (0.36 g). mp 180-182°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1640, 1600

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.81 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, d,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ),  
5 7.08 (1H, dd,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.74 (2H, s),  
6.68 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 5.97 (1H, s),  
3.84 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.53 (3H, s),  
2.24 (3H, s), 2.00 (6H, s)

10 Example 3

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-  
dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
pyrimidine (1.5 g) in ethanol (15 ml) was added  
N-methylbenzylamine (1.47 ml). The mixture was  
15 refluxed for 5 hours. The resulting suspension was  
dissolved in chloroform, washed with brine, dried over  
magnesium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The obtained  
syrup was triturated in diisopropyl ether and filtered  
to afford 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-  
20 2-(N-methyl-N-benzylamino)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
pyrimidine (1.18 g). mp 96-98°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1620, 1600

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.5-7.5 (10H, m), 5.86 (1H, s),  
4.58 (2H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.82 (3H, s),  
25 3.78 (3H, s), 2.93 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s),  
2.08 (6H, s)

Example 4

3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-dimethylamino-  
30 3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (1.82 g)  
was obtained according to a similar manner to that of  
Example 3 from 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxy-  
phenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
pyrimidine (3.0 g) and 50% aqueous solution of  
35 dimethylamine (3.4 ml). mp 124-125°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1640

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.53 (1H, d,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ), 7.30 (1H, dd,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J=5.5\text{Hz}$ ), 6.86 (2H, s), 6.82 (1H, d,  $J=5.5\text{Hz}$ ), 5.81 (1H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 3.62 (3H, s), 2.94 (6H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.01 (6H, s)

Example 5

3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(N-methylanilino)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (2.47 g) was obtained according to a similar manner to that of Example 3 from 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine (3.0 g) and N-methylaniline (2.45 ml).

mp 164-165°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1635

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.6-6.6 (10H, m), 5.90 (1H, s), 3.86 (6H, s), 3.48 (3H, s), 3.20 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.03 (6H, s)

Example 6

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (1.07 g) in ethanol (10 ml) was added piperazine (0.70 g). The mixture was refluxed for 3 hours, cooled to ambient temperature. The mixture was evaporated, and the residue was dissolved in chloroform and washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using a mixture of chloroform and methanol (95:5) to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(1-piperazinyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.69 g). mp 185-189°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 1630, 1540, 1520

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.0-7.2 (2H, m), 6.5-6.8 (3H, m),  
5.76 (1H, s), 3.79 (6H, s), 3.66 (3H, s),  
3.3 (4H, br. s), 3.0 (4H, br. s), 2.23 (3H, s),  
2.02 (6H, s)

5

Example 7

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine (10.0 g) in chloroform (100 ml) was added  
10 hydrazine hydrate (3.66 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using chloroform to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydrazino-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (3.46 g). mp  $>300^\circ\text{C}$

15

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1645, 1635, 1590

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ - $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.8-7.2 (5H, m), 5.22 (1H, s), 3.87 (6H, s), 3.57 (3H, s),  
3.2-4.2 (3H, br. m), 2.27 (3H, s), 2.05 (6H, s)

20

Example 8

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (3.0 g) in chloroform (15 ml) was added  
25 formylhydrazine (1.36 g). The mixture was refluxed for 6 hours and cooled to ambient temperature. The resulting precipitates were filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed  
30 on silica gel using chloroform to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-formylhydrazino)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.84 g).  
mp  $136-143^\circ\text{C}$

30

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1680, 1590

35

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.94 (1H, s), 6.8-7.5 (5H, m),



5.10 (1H, s), 3.85 (6H, s), 3.8 (3H, s),  
2.27 (3H, s), 2.17 (6H, s)

#### Example 9

5 To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl-imino)pyrimidine (5.0 g) in dry ethanol (50 ml) was added sodium methylmercaptate (1.06 g). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 hours, poured into  
10 water (100 ml) and extracted with chloroform. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate, and chromatographed on silica gel using chloroform as an eluent. After evaporation under reduced pressure, the residue was triturated with ethyl acetate to give  
15 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-methylthio-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (3.51 g).  
mp 172-173°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 1640

20 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.50 (1H, d,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ), 7.32 (1H, dd,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ ), 6.88 (2H, s), 6.82 (1H, d,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ ), 5.92 (1H, s), 3.86 (6H, s), 3.69 (3H, s), 2.68 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.02 (6H, s)

#### 25 Example 10

To a suspension of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(1-piperazinyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine (0.31 g) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) were added triethylamine (0.11 ml) and 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride  
30 (0.69 ml). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for an hour and the reaction was quenched by adding methanol (5 ml). After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with water, dried over magnesium  
35 sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was

chromatographed on silica gel using a mixture of  
chloroform and methanol (95:5) to give 3,4-dihydro-6-  
(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)piperazin-  
1-yl]-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine  
(0.34 g). mp 117-121°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1630, 1540, 1520

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.6-7.6 (9H, m), 5.88 (1H, s),  
3.84 (6H, s), 3.75 (4H, br. s), 3.67 (3H, s),  
3.2-3.5 (4H, m), 2.27 (3H, s), 2.03 (6H, s)

#### Example 11

The mixture of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-  
2-(2-formylhydrazino)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethyl-  
phenylimino)pyrimidine (0.81 g) and polyphosphoric acid  
(8.2 g, 116% as phosphoric acid) was stirred at 110°C  
for 2 hours and cooled to ambient temperature. The  
reaction mixture was poured into water and neutralized  
with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The precipitates  
were collected by filtration and washed with water to  
give 7,8-dihydro-5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-8-methyl-7-  
(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]-  
pyrimidine (0.65 g). mp 125-130°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1655, 1570

NMR ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.58 (1H, s), 6.8-7.3 (5H, m),  
5.40 (1H, s), 3.80 (6H, s), 3.73 (3H, s),  
2.21 (3H, s), 1.99 (6H, s)

#### Example 12

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-  
dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
pyrimidine (1.0 g) in a mixture of methanol (9 ml) and  
water (1.5 ml) was added sodium azide (0.163 g). The  
mixture was stirred at 50 to 55°C for an hour. After  
removal of the solvent, the residue was washed with  
water and collected by filtration to give 4,5-dihydro-

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7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)tetrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine (0.80 g).

mp 198-200°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1660

5 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.8-7.5 (5H, m), 5.90 (1H, s),  
3.93 (9H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.07 (6H, s)

### Example 13

10 To a solution of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(N-methyl-N-benzylamino)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (1.0 g) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was added methyl iodide (2.58 ml). The solution was refluxed for 10 hours and cooled to ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was  
15 evaporated in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel using chloroform to give 2-benzylimino-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.62 g).  
mp 97-100°C

20 IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1570, 1550

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.7-7.7 (10H, m), 5.57 (1H, s),  
5.03 (2H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s),  
3.30 (3H, s), 3.25 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s),  
2.12 (6H, s)

25

### Example 14

6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2-methylimino-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine (0.47 g) was obtained according to a similar manner to  
39 that of Example 13 from 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-dimethylamino-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.8 g) and methyl iodide (2.45 ml). mp 150-151°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) : 1570, 1550

35 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.63 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.26 (1H, d, J=2Hz, J=9Hz), 6.97 (2H, s), 6.79 (1H, d, J=9Hz),

5.54 (1H, s), 3.91 (3H, s), 3.86 (3H, s),  
3.33 (3H, s), 3.27 (6H, s), 2.32 (3H, s),  
2.10 (6H, s)

5      Example 15

6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-2-phenylimino-  
4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-  
pyrimidine (0.4 g) was obtained according to a similar  
manner to that of Example 13 from 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-  
10 dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(N-methylanilino)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-  
trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.4 g) and methyl  
iodide (2.66 ml). mp 145-147°C

IR (Nujol,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 1580, 1540, 1520

15      NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.6-6.6 (10H, m), 5.65 (1H, s),  
3.83 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.68 (3H, s),  
3.26 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.10 (6H, s)

Example 16

20      The mixture of 4-chloro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-  
2-methylpyrimidine (2.0 g) and 2,4,6-trimethylaniline  
(5.3 ml) was stirred at 120°C for an hour. After  
cooled, the mixture was triturated with ethyl acetate.  
The precipitates were collected, and dissolved in  
chloroform. The solution was washed with aqueous  
25      sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over magnesium  
sulfate, and evaporated to give 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-  
2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine  
(2.39 g).

mp. 168-170°C

30      IR (Nujol) : 1600, 1580, 1520  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

35      NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz),  
7.28 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, J=8Hz),  
6.96 (2H, s), 6.80 (1H, d, J=8Hz),  
6.7-7.4 (1H, brs), 6.02 (1H, s),  
3.92 (3H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 2.51 (3H, s),  
2.32 (3H, s), 2.19 (6H, s)

Example 17

The following compounds were prepared according to the similar manner to that of Example 16.

- 1) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(1-indolinyl)-2-methylpyrimidine.

mp. 123-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.42 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.8-7.7 (6H, m), 6.70 (1H, s), 3.97 (3H, s),

(to be continued)

3.90 (3H, s), 3.8-4.2 (2H, m),  
3.0-3.4 (2H, m), 2.69 (3H, s)

- 5      2) 2-Amino-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp. 192-195°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630, 1600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

- 10      3) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-1-yl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp 161-163°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

- 15      4) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp 163-168°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

- 20      5) 2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidine.

mp. 187-191°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1605  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

- 25      6) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]pyrimidine.

mp. 124-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

- 30      7) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylaminol)pyrimidine.

mp. 164-166°C

IR (Nujol) : 1620, 1600, 1590  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.63 (1H, s), 7.61 (1H, d, J=2Hz),

35      7.30 (1H, bd, J=2H, 8Hz), 6.97 (2H, s),

6.85 (1H, br s), 6.83 (1H, d, J=8Hz),  
6.27 (1H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 3.89 (3H, s),  
2.33 (3H, s), 2.21 (6H, s)

- 5            8)            6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)aminol]pyrimidine.  
             mp : 124-126°C  
             IR (Nujol) : 1585, 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- 10           9)            3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine hydrochloride.  
             mp : 165-173°C  
             IR (Nujol) : 1630, 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- 15           10)           3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.  
             mp : 180-182°C  
             IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- 20           11)           1-Acetyl-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine.  
             mp : 173-175°C  
             IR (Nujol) : 1685, 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- 25           12)           3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethyl-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.  
             mp : 118-120°C  
             IR (Nujol) : 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- 30           13)           4-[1-(1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro)pyridyl]-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine.  
             mp : 112-114°C  
             IR (Nujol) : 1610, 1585 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- 35           NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.3-7.6 (2H, m), 6.85 (1H, d, J=8Hz),

6.55 (1H, s), 5.7-6.0 (2H, m), 3.7-4.2 (4H, m), 3.95 (3H, s), 3.89 (3H, s), 2.57 (3H, s), 2.0-2.5 (2H, m)

5           14)       6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(1-piperazinyl)pyrimidine.

mp : 138-140°C

IR (Nujol) : 1600, 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

10           NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.56 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.46 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.59 (1H, s), 3.96 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 3.75-3.50 (2H, m), 3.05-2.80 (2H, m), 2.56 (3H, s)

15           15)       4-[4-(2,4-Dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoyl)-piperazinyl-1-yl]-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine.

mp : 150-160°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

20

16)       6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 165-166°C

IR (Nujol) : 1620, 1605, 1590 cm<sup>-1</sup>

25

17)       2-Methyl-6-(4-pyridyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

mp : 154-156°C

IR (Nujol) : 1590 cm<sup>-1</sup>

30

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 8.60 (2H, br s), 7.65 (2H, br. d, J=5Hz), 6.95 (2H, s), 6.31 (1H, s), 2.52 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.20 (6H, s)

35           18)       3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-ethyl-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 198-199°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>



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19) 4,5-Dihydro-7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)tetrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine hydrochloride.

mp : 221°C (dec.)

5 IR (Nujol) : 1635, 1595, 2380  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

20) 5-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

mp : 202-204°C

10 IR (Nujol) : 1590, 1550

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.10 (1H, s), 7.10-6.85 (5H, m), 6.20 (1H, br s), 3.92 (6H, s), 2.44 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s), 2.14 (6H, s)

15 21) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

mp : 168-170°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580, 1520  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

20 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.30-6.80 (5H, m), 5.89 (1H, br s), 3.93 (6H, s), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.26 (9H, s)

22) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(4-benzhydryl-piperazin-1-yl)-2-methylpyrimidine.

25 mp : 179-181°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580, 1520  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

30 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.6-7.0 (12H, m), 6.83 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.54 (1H, s), 4.24 (1H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 3.88 (3H, s), 3.8-3.5 (4H, m), 2.56 (3H, s), 2.6-2.3 (4H, m)

#### Example 18

35 A suspension of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylpyrimidin-4-one (0.33 g) in phosphorus oxychloride (10 ml) was refluxed for an

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hour, and evaporated. To the residue was added 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (3.6 ml), and stirred at 100°C for 2 hours. After cooled, the mixture was dissolved in chloroform, and washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution.

The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, and chromatographed on silica gel, sluting with chloroform to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.21 g).

mp : 163-168°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.42 (1H, d, J=2Hz),  
7.20 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, J=7Hz), 6.85 (2H, s),  
6.77 (1H, d, J=7Hz), 5.98 (1H, s),  
3.89 (3H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.66 (3H, s),  
2.57 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.03 (6H, s)

#### Example 19

The following compounds were prepared according to the similar manners to that of Example 18.

1) 2-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidine.

mp : 187-191°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1605  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 9.46 (1H, d, J=7Hz), 6.7-7.6  
(8H, m), 6.07 (1H, s), 3.93 (3H, s), 3.87  
(3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.07 (6H, s)

2) 2-Amino-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 192-195°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630, 1600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

3) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-

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(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-1-yl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 161-163°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640 cm<sup>-1</sup>

5

4) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]pyrimidine.

mp : 124-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

10

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.51 (1H, d, J=2Hz),  
7.15 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 6.95 (2H, s),  
6.78 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 5.93 (1H, s),  
3.91 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.36 (3H, s),  
2.65 (3H, s), 2.32 (3H, s), 2.07 (6H, s)

15

5) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

mp : 168-170°C

IR (Nujol) : 1600, 1580, 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup>

20

6) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(1-indolinyl)-2-methylpyrimidine.

mp : 123-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

25

7) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

mp : 164-166°C

IR (Nujol) : 1620, 1600, 1590 cm<sup>-1</sup>

30

8) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]pyrimidine.

mp : 124-126°C

IR (Nujol) : 1585, 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup>

35

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9) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine hydrochloride.

mp : 165-173°C

5 IR (Nujol) : 1630, 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

10) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 180-182°C

10 IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>

11) 1-Acetyl-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine.

15 mp : 173-175°C

IR (Nujol) : 1685, 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>

12) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethyl-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

20 mp : 118-120°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.5-6.6 (5H, m), 5.96 (1H, s),  
4.32 (2H, q, J=7Hz), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H,  
s), 2.60 (3H, s), 2.25 (3H, s), 2.04 (6H, s),  
25 1.46 (3H, t, J=7Hz)

13) 4-[1-(1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro)pyridyl]-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine.

mp : 112-114°C

30 IR (Nujol) : 1610, 1585 cm<sup>-1</sup>

14) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(1-piperazinyl)pyrimidine.

mp : 138-140°C

35 IR (Nujol) : 1600, 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

15) 4-[4-(2,4-Dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine.

mp : 150-160°C

5 IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

16) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 165-166°C

10 IR (Nujol) : 1620, 1605, 1590  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

17) 2-Methyl-6-(4-pyridyl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

mp : 154-156°C

15 IR (Nujol) : 1590  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

18) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-ethyl-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 198-199°C

20 IR (Nujol) : 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.50 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.25 (1H, dd, J=9Hz, J=2Hz), 6.84 (2H, s), 6.79 (1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.00 (1H, s), 3.89 (3H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.65 (3H, s), 2.82 (2H, q, J=8Hz), 2.27 (3H, s), 2.03 (6H, s), 1.42 (3H, t, J=8Hz)

25

19) 4,5-Dihydro-7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)tetrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine hydrochloride.

30

mp : 221°C (dec.)

IR (Nujol) : 1635, 1595, 2380  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

20) 5-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine.

35

mp : 202-204°C

IR (Nujol) : 1590, 1550  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

21) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)pyrimidine.

mp : 122-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

22) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

mp : 111-113°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.96 (1H, s), 7.77 (1H, d, J=2Hz),  
7.22 (1H, dd, J=8Hz, J=2Hz), 6.89 (2H, s),  
6.80 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.09 (1H, s), 4.13  
(2H, q, J=7Hz), 3.93 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s),  
2.30 (3H, s), 2.08 (6H, s), 1.50 (3H, t,  
J=7Hz)

20 Example 20

To a solution of 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylamino)pyrimidine (1.0 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (15 ml) were added potassium tert-butoxide (0.37 g) and methyl iodide (0.34 ml), and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1.5 hours. Then the mixture was poured into ice-water (200 ml) and stirred for an hour. The precipitates were collected, washed with water, dried in the air, and recrystallized from ethanol to give 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]pyrimidine (0.58 g).

mp : 124-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.51 (1H, d, J=2Hz),  
7.15 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 6.95 (2H, s),

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6.78 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 5.93 (1H, s), 3.91  
(3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.36 (3H, s),  
2.65 (3H, s), 2.32 (3H, s), 2.07 (6H, s)

5 Example 21

The following compounds were prepared according to the similar manner to that of Example 20.

1) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]pyrimidine.

10 mp : 124-126°C

IR (Nujol) : 1585, 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 8.74 (1H, s), 7.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz),  
7.16 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 6.97 (2H, s),  
6.79 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.12 (1H, s), 3.91 (3H, s),  
15 3.86 (3H, s), 3.37 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s),  
2.08 (6H, s)

2) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-4-[N-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)amino]pyrimidine.

20 mp : 148-149°C

IR (Nujol) : 1550, 1525 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.1-6.8 (5H, m), 3.87 (6H, s),  
3.34 (3H, s), 2.61 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s),  
2.10 (6H, s), 1.30 (3H, s)

25

Example 22

To a solution of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (5.0 g) in tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) was bubbled ammonia gas to saturated at 0°C. The solution was sealed, and heated at 120°C for 13 hours. The resulting suspension was chromatographed on silica gel, eluting with chloroform-methanol (95:5 v/v - 90:10 v/v), to give 2-amino-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (2.64 g).

30

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mp : 192-195°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630, 1600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.5-6.7 (5H, m), 5.74 (1H, s),  
4.6 (2H, br s), 3.88 (6H, s), 3.80 (3H, s),  
2.28 (3H, s), 2.07 (6H, s)

#### Example 23

To a suspension of 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (2.08 g) in ethanol (20 ml) was added 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (1.38 ml), and refluxed for 1.5 hours. The resulting precipitates were collected, dissolved in chloroform, washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After evaporated, the residue was triturated with diisopropyl ether to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-2-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridin-1-yl)-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (1.95 g).

mp : 161-163°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.45 (1H, d,  $J=2\text{Hz}$ ), 7.26 (1H, dd,  $J=2, 7\text{Hz}$ ), 6.83 (2H, s), 6.76 (1H, d,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 5.82 (3H, s), 3.84 (6H, s), 3.82 (2H, s), 3.63 (3H, s), 3.3-3.6 (2H, m), 2.2-2.6 (2H, br s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.02 (6H, s)

#### Example 24

To a suspension of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (2.0 g) in a mixture of ethanol (10 ml) and water (10 ml) was added sodium borohydride (1.04 g), and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 1.5 hours. After removal of the organic solvent, the mixture was suspended in water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic



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layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, evaporated, and triturated in ethanol, to give 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl-imino)pyrimidine (1.18 g).

5           mp : 165-166°C  
          IR (Nujol) : 1620, 1605, 1590 cm<sup>-1</sup>  
          NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ) : 7.2-6.7 (6H, m), 4.63 (1H, s),  
                              4.38 (2H, s), 3.74 (6H, s), 2.92 (3H, s),  
                              2.18 (3H, s), 1.95 (6H, s)

10

#### Example 25

The following compounds were prepared according to a similar manner to that of Example 24.

1)           1-Acetyl-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-  
15   1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
pyrimidine.

          mp : 173-175°C  
          IR (Nujol) : 1685, 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>

20           2)           6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-  
tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine was  
obtained by using lithium aluminum hydride in tetrahydro-  
furan instead of sodium borohydride.

          mp : 141-146°C  
25           IR (Nujol) : 1620, 1590 cm<sup>-1</sup>  
          NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>, δ) : 7.1-6.7 (5H, m), 4.72 (1H,  
                              q, J=6Hz), 4.47 (1H, s), 3.76 (6H, s),  
                              2.93 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 1.97 (6H, s),  
                              1.38 (3H, d, J=6Hz)

30

#### Example 26

To a solution of 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-  
1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
pyrimidine (0.5 g) in pyridine (5 ml) was added acetic  
35   anhydride (1.0 ml), and the mixture was stirred at

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ambient temperature for 2.5 hours. The mixture was poured into water (150 ml) and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with chloroform to give 1-acetyl-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine (0.22 g).

mp : 173-175°C

IR (Nujol) : 1685, 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.0-6.7 (5H, m), 5.47 (1H, s), 5.07 (2H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.18 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.04 (6H, s), 1.77 (3H, s)

#### Example 27

To a solution of 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(1-piperazinyl)pyrimidine (0.8 g) in chloroform (10 ml) were added triethylamine (0.39 ml) and 2,4-dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoyl chloride (0.74 g), and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated. The obtained mixture was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with chloroform-methanol mixture (49:1 v/v), to give 4-[4-(2,4-dichloro-5-sulfamoylbenzoyl)piperazin-1-yl]-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine (1.03 g).

mp : 150-160°C

IR (Nujol) : 1640, 1580  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 8.02 (1H, s), 7.7-7.4 (3H, m), 6.91 (1H, d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ ), 6.67 (1H, s), 3.96 (3H, s), 3.92 (3H, s), 3.1-4.0 (8H, m), 2.57 (3H, s)

#### Example 28

The solution of 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-

3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (3.0 g) in 1N hydrochloric acid (20 ml) was evaporated.

The residue was ice-cooled, and crystallized. The crystals were filtered and dried to give 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine hydrochloride (2.85 g).

mp : 165-173°C

IR (Nujol) : 1630, 1530  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 11.13 (1H, br s), 9.13 (1H, s), 7.58 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.42 (1H, dd, J=8Hz, J=4Hz), 7.12 (2H, s), 7.08 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.77 (1H, s), 4.11 (3H, s), 3.81 (6H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.19 (6H, s)

#### Example 29

The following compound was prepared according to a similar manner to that of Example 28.

1) 4,5-Dihydro-7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)tetrazolo[1,5-a]-pyrimidine hydrochloride.

mp : 221°C (dec.)

IR (Nujol) : 1635, 1595, 2380  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.6-6.9 (5H, m), 6.19 & 5.80 (each s, total 1H), 4.20 & 3.95 (each s, total 3H), 3.82 & 3.76 (each s, total 6H), 2.32 & 2.25 (each s, total 3H), 2.16 & 2.08 (each s, total 6H)

#### Example 30

To a solution of 2,4,6-trimethylphenol (1.03 g) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 ml) was added sodium hydride (60% in oil, 0.30 g), and stirred at ambient temperature for 5 minutes. To the solution was added 4-chloro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine (2.0 g), and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for

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18 hours. The solution was poured into water (300 ml), and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with chloroform to give 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-pyrimidine (1.96 g).

mp : 122-125°C

IR (Nujol) : 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) : 7.68 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.50 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, J=8Hz), 6.93 (2H, s), 6.90 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.74 (1H, s), 3.97 (3H, s), 3.93 (3H, s), 2.64 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.11 (6H, s)

#### Example 31

The following compound was prepared according to a similar manner to those of Examples 16 and 18. 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(4-aminophenylamino)-2-methylpyrimidine.

mp : 216-217°C

IR (Nujol) : 1600, 1580 cm<sup>-1</sup>

NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>-CD<sub>3</sub>OD, δ) : 7.52 (1H, d, J=2Hz), 7.36 (1H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 7.09 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.70 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 6.68 (1H, s), 3.93 (3H, s), 3.88 (3H, s), 2.57 (3H, s)

#### Example 32

The following compounds were prepared according to the similar manner to that of Example 26 or 27.

1) 1-Acetyl-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine (0.15 g) was obtained by reacting corresponding 1-unsubstituted compound (0.41 g) with acetic anhydride (2 ml).

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mp : 87-89°C

IR (Nujol) : 1690, 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.80 (4H, br s), 6.66 (1H, br s),  
 6.10 (1H, q,  $J=6\text{Hz}$ ), 5.41 (1H, s), 3.84  
 (3H, s), 3.79 (3H, s), 3.09 (3H, s), 2.23  
 (3H, s), 2.00 (6H, s), 1.70 (3H, s), 1.39  
 (3H, d,  $J=6\text{Hz}$ )

2) 6-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1-propionyl-  
 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-  
 pyrimidine (0.3 g) was obtained by reacting corresponding  
 1-unsubstituted compound (0.64 g) with propionyl  
 chloride (0.8 ml).

mp : 178-180°C

IR (Nujol) : 1690, 1645, 1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.0-6.6 (5H, m), 5.43 (1H, s),  
 5.04 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s),  
 3.15 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.03 (6H, s),  
 1.92 (2H, q,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 0.94 (3H, t,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ )

Example 33

To a solution of 4-(4-aminophenylamino)-6-(3,4-  
 dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpyrimidine (1.0 g) in 1,2-  
 dichloroethane (20 ml) were added methanesulfonyl  
 chloride (0.28 ml) and triethylamine (0.83 ml) and the  
 mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After cooled,  
 chloroform (50 ml) was added thereto, and washed with  
 water. The solution was dried over magnesium sulfate,  
 evaporated, and chromatographed on silica gel eluting with  
 chloroform to give 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-(4-  
 mesylaminophenylamino)-2-methylpyrimidine (0.45 g)

mp : 180-185°C

IR (Nujol) : 1610, 1590  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 

NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ - $\text{MeOHd}_4$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 7.7-6.85 (7H, m), 6.83 (1H, s),  
 3.96 (3H, s), 3.93 (3H, s), 2.99 (3H, s), 2.62  
 (3H, s)

Example 34

The following compound was prepared according to the similar manner to that of Example 33.

1) 3,4-Dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-mesylamino-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-pyrimidine.

mp : 260-262°C

IR (Nujol) : 1595, 1570  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

10 NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 9.35 (1H, br s), 7.60 (1H, br d, J=2Hz), 7.4-6.9 (4H, m), 5.63 (1H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.77 (3H, s), 3.30 (3H, s), 3.12 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.19 (6H, s)

Example 35

15 To a solution of 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (1.0 g) in pyridine (10 ml) was added methyl isocyanate (0.18 ml), and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 hours. Then the mixture was poured  
20 into water (150 ml), and the resultant precipitates were collected. The precipitates were washed with water, and dried to give 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-1-(N-methylcarbamoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine (0.99 g).

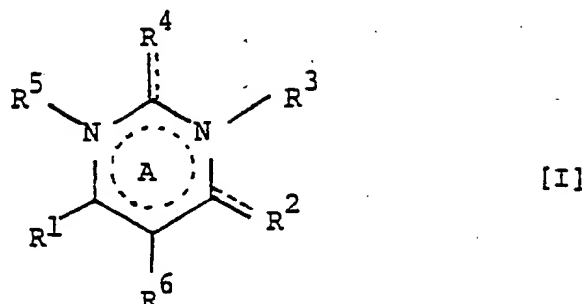
25 mp : 184-187°C

IR (Nujol) : 1675, 1625, 1600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

30 NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ) : 6.9-6.7 (5H, m), 5.43 (1H, s), 5.03 (2H, s), 4.32 (1H, br d, J=5Hz), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.13 (3H, s), 2.62 (3H, d, J=5Hz), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.02 (6H, s)

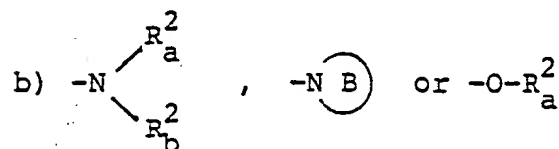
What is claimed is

1. A pyrimidine derivative of the formula :



wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen, aryl optionally having  
 substituent(s) selected from lower  
 alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen and lower  
 alkylthio or  $\text{N}^{\text{D}}$ ,  
 in which  $\text{N}^{\text{D}}$  is a N-containing  
 heterocyclic group;

$R^2$  is a)  $=\text{N}-R_a^2$  or



25 in which  $R_a^2$  is aryl optionally  
 substituted with lower alkyl,  
 lower alkoxy, amino and/or  
 acylamino and

$R_b^2$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

30  $-\text{N}^{\text{B}}$  is a N-containing hetero-  
 cyclic group optionally  
 substituted with acyl and/or  
 ar(lower) alkyl;

35  $R^3$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

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$R^4$  is a) imino optionally substituted with lower alkyl, aryl or ar(lower)alkyl, or

b) lower alkyl, hydrogen, halogen, lower alkylthio, amino optionally substituted with lower alkyl, aryl, ar(lower)alkyl and/or acyl,  $-N \text{ (C)}$  or hydrazino optionally substituted with acyl,

in which  $-N \text{ (C)}$  is a N-containing heterocyclic group optionally substituted with acyl, and/or ar(lower)alkyl;

$R^5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl optionally substituted with lower alkylamino or no significance; or

$R^3$  and  $R^4$  or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom and carbon atom to form a N-containing heterocyclic ring;

$R^6$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen or aryl optionally having substituent(s) selected from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen and lower alkylthio substituents;

the ---- bond represents single bond or double bond; and

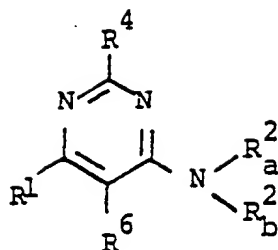
the dotted line in the ring A represents one, two or three additional C-C and/or C-N bond(s) in the ring system,

provided that  $R^1$  and  $R^6$  are not both hydrogen;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

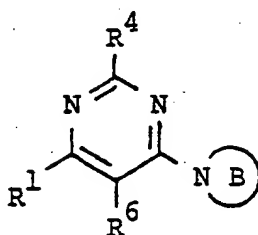
2. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which is a compound of (1) the formula :





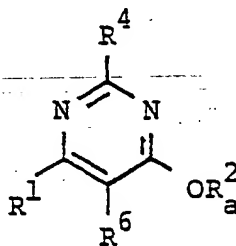
wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R_b^2$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^6$  are each as defined in claim 1,

(2) the formula :



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $\bigcirc N B$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^6$  are each as defined in claim 1,

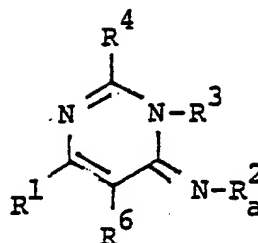
(3) the formula :



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^6$  are each as defined in claim 1,

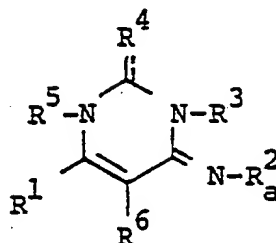
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(4) the formula :



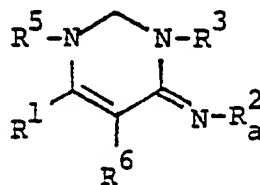
wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}_a^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each as defined in claim 1,

(5) the formula :



wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}_a^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{---}$  are each as defined in claim 1, or

(6) the formula :



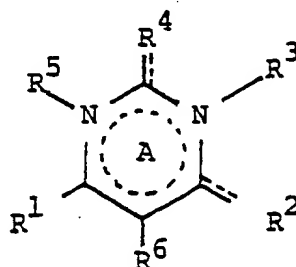
wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}_a^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each as defined in claim 1 and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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3. A compound as claimed in claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  is aryl substituted with lower alkoxy.
- 5 4. A compound as claimed in claim 3, wherein  $R^6$  is hydrogen.
5. A compound as claimed in claim 4, wherein  $R^2$  is  $=N-R_a^2$  in which  $R_a^2$  is the same as claim 1.
- 10 6. A compound as claimed in claim 5, wherein  $R_a^2$  is aryl substituted with lower alkyl.
7. A compound as claimed in claim 6, wherein  $R^3$  is lower alkyl.
- 15 8. A compound as claimed in claim 7, wherein  $R^4$  is halogen.
- 20 9. A compound as claimed in claim 8, which is 2-chloro-3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.
10. A compound as claimed in claim 7, wherein  $R^4$  is hydrogen.
- 25 11. A compound as claimed in claim 10, which is 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.
- 30 12. A compound as claimed in claim 7, wherein  $R^4$  is lower alkyl.
- 35 13. A compound as claimed in claim 12, which is 3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.

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14. A compound as claimed in claim 12, which is  
3,4-dihydro-6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethyl-2-  
methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)pyrimidine.
- 5 15. A compound as claimed in claim 7, wherein  
 $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are taken together with the adjacent  
nitrogen atom and carbon atom to form a  
N-containing heterocyclic group.
- 10 16. A compound as claimed in claim 15, which is  
7,8-dihydro-5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-8-methyl-7-  
(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]-  
pyrimidine.
- 15 17. A compound as claimed in claim 15, which is  
4,5-dihydro-7-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-  
(2,4,6-trimethylphenylimino)tetrazolo[1,5-a]-  
pyrimidine.
- 20 18. A compound as claimed in claim 4, wherein  
 $R^2$  is  $\begin{array}{c} R_a^2 \\ -N \diagup \\ R_b^2 \end{array}$ .
- 25 19. A compound as claimed in claim 18, wherein  
 $R^4$  is lower alkyl.
20. A process for preparing pyrimidine derivatives  
of the formula :



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wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen, aryl optionally having  
substituent(s) selected from lower alkoxy,  
lower alkyl, halogen and lower alkylthio  
or  $N^D$ ,

5

in which  $N^D$  is a N-containing  
heterocyclic group;

$R^2$  is a)  $=N-R_a^2$  or

10

b)  $-N \begin{matrix} R_a^2 \\ R_b^2 \end{matrix}$ ,  $-N^B$  or  $-O-R_a^2$

in which  $R_a^2$  is aryl optionally substituted  
with lower alkyl, lower alkoxy,  
amino and/or acylamino,

15

$R_b^2$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and  
 $-N^B$  is a N-containing heterocyclic  
group optionally substituted with  
acyl and/or ar(lower)alkyl;

20

$R^3$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl or no significance;

$R^4$  is a) imino optionally substituted with  
lower alkyl, aryl or ar(lower)alkyl, or  
b) lower alkyl, hydrogen, halogen, lower  
alkylthio, amino optionally  
substituted with lower alkyl, aryl,  
ar(lower)alkyl and/or acyl,  $-N^C$  or  
hydrazino optionally substituted with  
acyl,

25

in which  $-N^C$  is a N-containing  
heterocyclic group optionally substituted  
with acyl, and/or ar(lower)alkyl;

30

$R^5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkanoyl  
optionally substituted with lower  
alkylamino or no significance; or

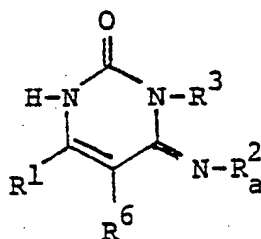
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$R^3$  and  $R^4$ , or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are taken together with  
the adjacent nitrogen atom and carbon atom  
to form a N-containing heterocyclic ring;

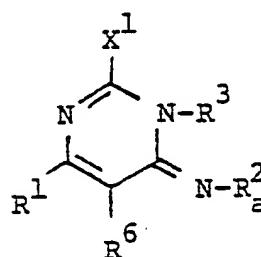
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$R^6$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen or aryl  
optionally having substituent(s)  
selected from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl,  
halogen and lower alkylthio substituents;  
the ---- bond represents single bond or  
double bond; and  
the dotted line in the ring A represents one,  
two or three additional C-C and/or C-N  
bond(s) in the ring system,  
provided that  $R^1$  and  $R^6$  are not both hydrogen;  
or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
which comprises

(1) halogenating a compound of the formula :



or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

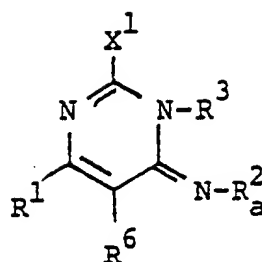


or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are each  
as defined above and  $X^1$  is halogen, or

(2) reducing a compound of the formula :

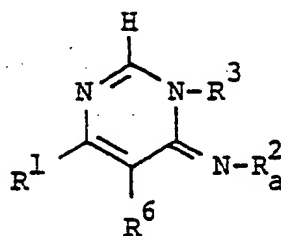
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5



or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

10



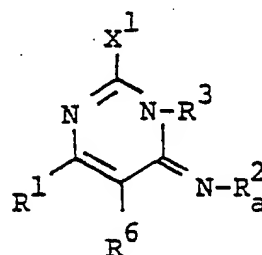
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or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^6$  and  $X^1$  are each as defined above, or

20

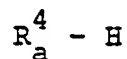
(3) reacting a compound of the formula :

25



or its salt with a compound of the formula :

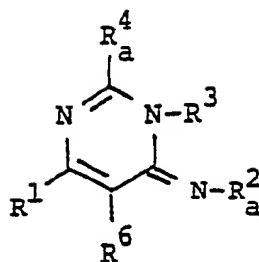
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or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

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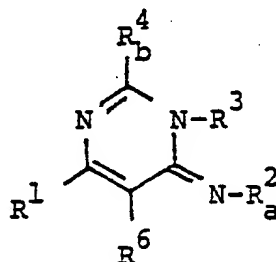
or its salt, in which  
 $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^6$  and  $X^1$  are each as defined above  
 and

10

$R_a^4$  is lower alkylthio or amino optionally  
 substituted with lower alkyl, aryl,  
 ar(lower)alkyl and/or acyl,  $-N \text{ } \textcircled{C}$   
 (in which  $-N \text{ } \textcircled{C}$  is as defined above), or  
 hydrazino optionally substituted with  
 acyl, or

15

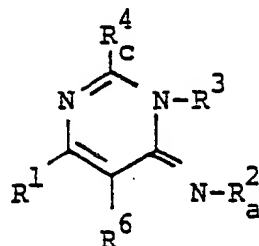
(4) acylating a compound of the formula :



20

25

or its salt to give a compound of the formula :



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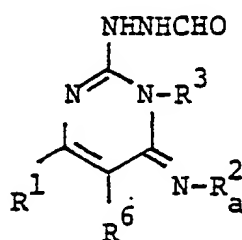
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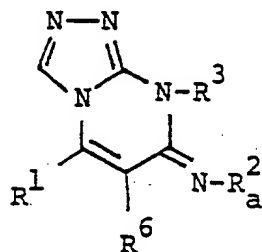
or its salt, in which  
 $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are each as defined above,  
 $R_b^4$  is piperazin-1-yl, hydrazino or amino, and  
 $R_c^4$  is piperazin-1-yl substituted with acyl,  
 hydrazino substituted with acyl or  
 acylamino,

or

(5) cyclizing a compound of the formula :

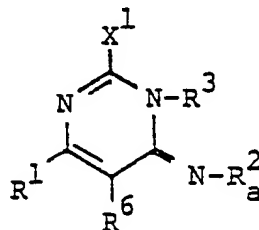


or its salt to give a compound of the formula :



or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are each  
 as defined above, or

(6) reacting a compound of the formula :



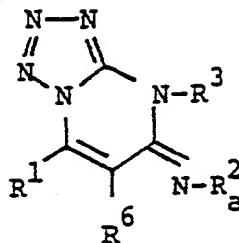
or its salt with a compound of the formula :



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or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

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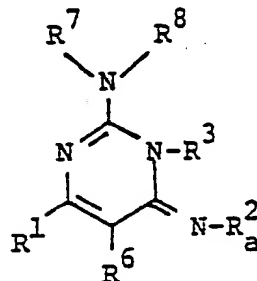


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or its salt, in which R<sup>1</sup>, R<sub>a</sub><sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and X<sup>1</sup> are each as defined above, or

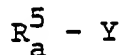
(7) reacting a compound of the formula :

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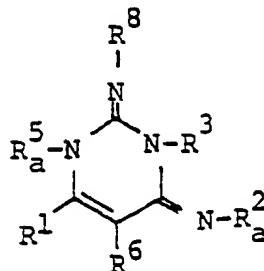
or its salt with a compound of the formula :



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to give a compound of the formula :

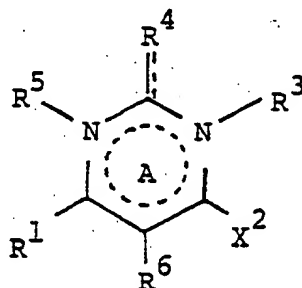
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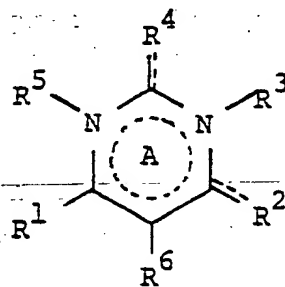
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or its salt, in which  
 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^6$  are each as defined above,  
 $R^7$  is lower alkyl,  
 $R^8$  is lower alkyl, aryl or ar(lower)alkyl,  
 $R_a^5$  is lower alkyl and  
 $Y$  is a leaving group, or

(8) subjecting a compound of the formula :



or its salt to an introduction reaction of an  
 amino or aryloxy group to give a compound of  
 the formula :

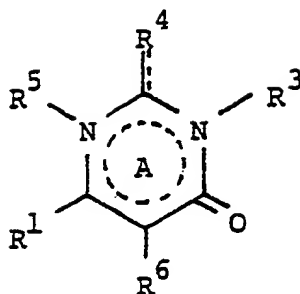


or its salt, in which  
 $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ , -----, and the ring A are  
 each as defined above and  
 $X^2$  is halogen, or

(9) subjecting a compound of the formula :

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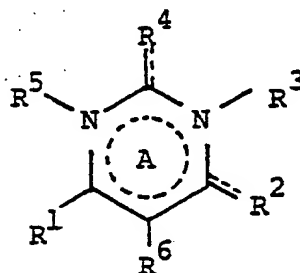
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or its salt to an introduction reaction of an amino or aryloxy group to give a compound of the formula :

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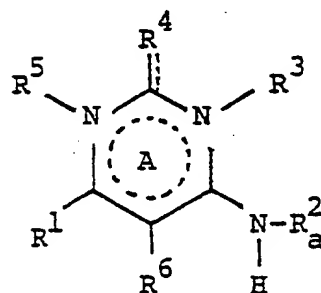


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or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ , ----- and the ring A are each as defined above, or

(10) reacting a compound of the formula :

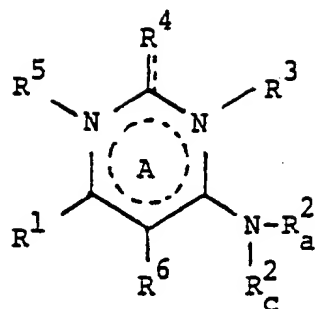
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or its salt with an alkylating agent to give a compound of the formula :

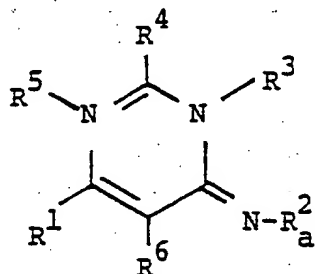
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or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  
 10 ----- and the ring A are each as defined above,  
 and  $R_c^2$  is lower alkyl, or

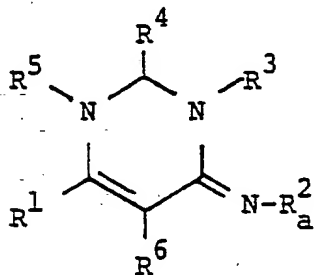
(11) reducing a compound of the formula :



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or its salt to give a compound of the formula :



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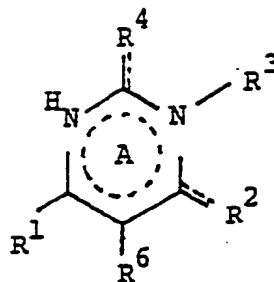
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or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R_a^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$   
 are each as defined above, or

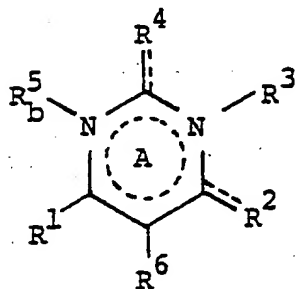
(12) acylating a compound of the formula :

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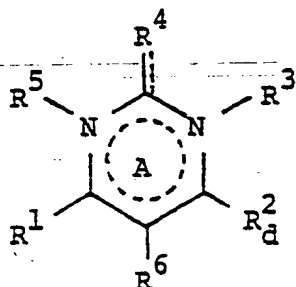
or its salt to give a compound of the formula :



or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^6$ , ---  
and the ring A are each as defined above, and  
 $R^5$  is lower alkanoyl optionally substituted  
with lower alkylamino, or

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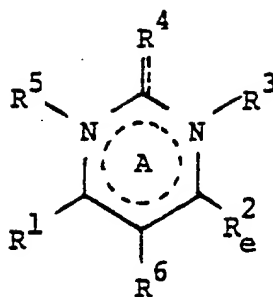
(13) acylating a compound of the formula :



or its salt to give a compound of the formula :

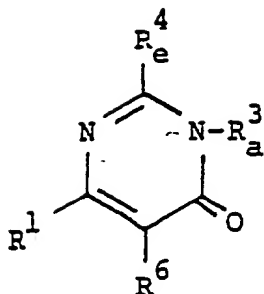
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10 or its salt, in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ , ---  
and the ring A are each as defined above,  
 $R_d^2$  is piperazin-1-yl or arylamino substituted  
with amino and  $R_e^2$  is piperazin-1-yl substituted  
with acyl or arylamino substituted with acylamino.

- 15 21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising, as an  
active ingredient, the compound of claim 1,  
in association with a non-toxic, pharmaceutically  
acceptable carrier or excipient.
- 20 22. Use of the compound of claim 1 as a medicament.
23. Use of the compound of claim 1 for the manufacture  
of a medicament for treating a heart disease,  
hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, thrombosis  
25 and an allergic disease.
24. A method for treatment of heart disease, hypertension,  
cerebrovascular disease, thrombosis or allergic  
disease which comprises administering effective  
30 amount of a compound of claim 1 to human being or  
animals.
25. A pyrimidine derivative of the formula :



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wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen, aryl optionally having  
substituent(s) selected from lower  
alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen and  
lower alkylthio, or  $N^D$ ,  
in which  $N^D$  is a N-containing

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heterocyclic group;  
 $R^6$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen or aryl  
optionally having substituent(s)  
selected from lower alkoxy, lower alkyl,  
halogen and lower alkylthio substituents;

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$R_a^3$  is lower alkyl;  
 $R_e^4$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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